

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1364.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

PRICE 8d.
Stamped Edition, 9d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

WINELOW'S INSANITY!

[Second notice.]

"*Instigated by the devil*" was the old phrase applied to persons who committed murder, and the hard laws used in those times to despatch them with considerable speed to their supposed Instigator for their reward. But in our philosophical day the notion of a devil is scouted; and it naturally follows that crime, his offspring, should be also considered in a new light. Assassination has accordingly resolved itself into insanity; and physic and law, being two liberal professions, have agreed that insanity is a misfortune, not a vice. That the antiquated notions of guilt, sin, and immorality, are grievously disturbed by this more enlightened doctrine, is true; but then, if sane peaceable men do happen to be murdered in consequence, there is a balance of insane individuals preserved and provided for, which makes the account of human lives lost and saved pretty nearly the same as before.

"Not having the fear of God before their eyes" was another phrase applied to murderers, which would now be utterly misplaced, because there is no reason whatever why they should fear either God or man when about to commit an act for their quiet settlement during the rest of their sojourn on earth, in a situation much more agreeable for meditation and religious exercises than that of any monk, friar, anchorite, or brother of La Trappe.

The grand problem is, to decide where rational responsibility ends, and the privilege of murder with immunity commences. For, be it observed, there is no such line of demarcation for other offences. If you possess a monomania for collecting silver spoons and forks from club-rooms; or for forging wills, promissory notes, bills, and powers of attorney; or for manufacturing even little sixpences; or for burning stacks and houses; or for helping yourself to mutton in the shape of sheep; or for riding too far on another gentleman's horse; or for taking the air in the evening with a pistol or bludgeon in your hand, and asking any one you meet for a trifling loan; or for seeing how a neighbour's house looks about midnight without knocking at the door to awaken all the inmates; or, in short, for any sort of extravagance out of the common line, you are exceedingly apt to be tried and convicted as a felon, and be hanged or transported as the occasion appears to require. But shooting at a Queen is an innocent amusement, and destroying a harmless gentleman a freak of a rather ill-regulated imagination.

So does Physic define, and so does Law acquit or punish. So it is, and there is no help for it. It may for awhile remain a wordy boast, that every Englishman's house is his castle; but it has come to pass that no Englishman is safe in the highways and streets of his country. His violent death is construed into a deed of eccentricity; and mourning for him, and terror for others that are left, may overspread the community; so that theory may shield the perpetrator from the award of God and justice, that

whoever sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.

The unsettling of all minds is a great national calamity. There is not moving in society any one public man who is not in danger of being a victim. There is not out of Bedlams and lunatic-asylums one morbid fiend or driveller who is not, or may not be, instigated to the commission of murder by strong impulses unrestrained by any dread. By making almost every body a hot politician, you have put knives into the hands of thousands of ignorant and nearly-ready assassins; you take away from them the apprehension of punishment; you set before them a fate infinitely more comfortable than hard work with miserable wages, or the more dreaded union-workhouse; you invite them to the crime of their own suggestion; and you expose them to be tampered with, and tempted by, cowardly and sordid villains worse than themselves.

Over the portico of Newgate ought to be inscribed, by the side of the ancient motto "JUSTICE IS BLIND," "LET MURDER FLOURISH."

Would we desire to execute the unhappy criminal whom Providence has permitted to be afflicted by the loss of reason, so that he could not distinguish between right and wrong? No. But till we see the insane *injure himself*, he shall not *injure another*. If he be mad, he will do so. He will bite or tear his flesh; he will be heedless of food, and reckless of seasons; he will be wild in his looks and actions; he will be marked by all who see him as unfit to go at large among his fellow-creatures. Then let him be confined and treated as a lunatic. When discharged as "cured," as thousands are, we should be glad to know who is responsible for the next outbreak, should it be fatal? To what, then, does all this tend? Society must be protected. A sovereign, or minister, or state-secretary of England, is not to be proclaimed as fair game for real or pretended irrationality. Doctors may differ, and lawyers may subtilise; but plain sense must come to the conclusion, that the hanging of such a *mis-taken* person as McNaughten is not by a thousandth degree so great a *mistake* as that which has been committed. [We avoid altogether the question of capital punishment *per se*: and so long as they exist, we reason upon the existing state of things.] Not merely socially and nationally, but metaphysically speaking, what is the life of this poor wretch, about to be somewhere imprisoned for life? Is he mad, half-mad, or Hamlet-mad? or have great efforts been made by his friends, aided by certain allies, to get up a case to save him from the gallows? If mad, death would have been a relief to him, and all connected with him. If half-mad, the welfare of millions called for his sacrifice to the public weal; the example to others. If Hamlet-mad, a million of Monros ought not to have screened him. And if perfectly cognisant of the atrocity of his act, not all the ingenuity and eloquence of lawyers paid to make the best of the worst, and evidence given by medical men, no two agreeing in important points together, but all agreeing to take insanity under their charge and protection, should have so confounded the judge as

to cause him to give the jury a sinecure office after three nights' confinement in the dungeons of the London Tavern, and have nothing to repeat but the cuckoo-note,—Guilty, but insane—Guilty, but insane. We will pledge our own lives upon it, that no three of these medical practitioners will coincide in a definition of "insanity;" and that it is all the better for them that the limit is the most debatable of debatable grounds.

For instance, looking forward into time. Some experimental talk has occurred in a high place, suggesting a law to alter the present most unsatisfactory condition of (*lucus a non lucendo*) medical jurisprudence, or, in plain language, the administration of justice founded on medical evidence. And wisecracks conceive, that in order to ascertain data for this, it is necessary to examine and listen to the most eminent and practical mad-doctors in the land. We have closely examined many a madhouse, and been intimate with many a mad doctor (so called from paying more particular attention to insane disease than to any other branch of medicine; and not as being mad themselves, though unremitting practice among mad patients has a wonderful tendency that way); and we declare, that the maddest of all ideas is, that of procuring a common assent on this question to any proposition that can be offered. The patient and the doctor do not differ more than the doctors of Hanwell, Bedlam, Yorkshire, Perth, and other (some of them too much) celebrated receptacles. The practice is most fluctuating; and as for settling the boundary-line, a thousand Ashburtons and Websters could not do it within a hundred degrees. But the result must come to this. In order to protect obnoxious men from the pistol or dagger, there must be a tenfold or hundredfold increase of coercion. Monomanias must no longer range to their climacteric exploits, but be shut up in *timine*; and cured patients must no longer be discharged at the risk of the curer, to commit perhaps an unlucky and unavoidable assassination. What, then, must be done? You must have more accommodation in county lunatic-asylums than workhouses; and you must admit private madhouses and lodgings to multiply in an equal measure, and no one who is ever carried there to be released, because the physician never can answer for more than his temporary restoration to sanity and health.

Upon this state of the case, we would say that the best profession to which any thousand respectable citizens of London could educate a son, would be to that of a "mad doctor." Other lines are overstocked; but upon the new principle there will be enough for all—the only difference may be, which are to be the keepers and the kept!

The poet Campbell has written a strange little poem (which will be quoted in every journal of the kingdom, and need not be repeated here), in which he alludes to the cruel treatment which mad dogs have hitherto experienced from vengeful man. We would wish to carry it farther, and endeavour, as in human legislation, to make some amends for the injustice. In Paris there was an hospital for the relief of "unfortunate

dogs;" and we see no reason why, with true British humanity, it should not be improved upon and extended. Let some philanthropist of poodles, puppies, and pugs (the latter much neglected since spaniels came into fashion), establish a charity for a grand Mad-Dog Asylum. "Who loves me loves my dog," is the new motto: a meeting of friends, advertisements, friendly newspaper commendations (miscalled puffs), a dinner at Freemasons' Tavern, a good chair, clever speeches, and a subscription of £ s. d.; and in three months, we can buy fifty acres of land, fee simple, and have a place half hospital, half kennel, for the reception of two hundred couples of *canines* of every breed, somewhere near the hounds and hunting in the county of Berks.

Mr. Winslow, the author of the small but interesting volume which we noticed last week, in conjunction with another of his essays on the subject, and which has led us into these crude and hasty but earnest remarks, was (we believe) the last witness on the trial, who turned the mind of the judge,—as we hear, an extremely able lawyer, yielding on this occasion to the faculty,—and induced him to direct the verdict of insanity, meaning *non-responsibility*, to be returned by the jury. Who was the most deranged person in that court, we will not presume to surmise; but that the prisoner on trial, M'Naughten, was *not*, we will venture to assert will not divide the opinion of any three persons happily out of irons and dungeons; if of any three in the predicament. We impute no blame to human nature, that prospects of worldly success do incline the minds of men to particular views of certain questions—the operation upon the most honest and virtuous is an unconscious one; but we take up an opinion, and every thing twists itself in to support it, and at last we are involved in a controversy upon it, and—we go the whole hog, where before we would not have gone the gammon. Thus it seemed upon the late trial. It was a contest for victory upon vague theoretical points; and poor blind Justice was so physicked, that she fell into a fit, dropped the scales, and was taken off to the hospital.

"The time (says Mr. Winslow), I hope, is not very distant when there will be instituted for the investigation of cases in which it is important to establish the existence or non-existence of aberration of mind a separate jurisdiction, presided over by persons whose attention has been specially directed to the study of mental aberration." And, we confess, we do not think this will forward us an iota. It is the quantum of aberration which determines all; and no jurisdiction, separate or not separate, can ever agree upon the precise limits. A mad judge out of Bedlam, and a jury from Hanwell (before or after the abominably ludicrous annual lunatic-ball), would perhaps be the best to try such crimes. Their judgment, we should like to wager, would be capital.

In going through his illustrations, Mr. Winslow says:—

"There is one form of insanity to which I wish to direct the particular attention of the reader, inasmuch as it has not hitherto been recognised in our English courts of judicature. I allude to a disordered condition of the moral affections and propensities, unaccompanied by any delusion of the intellectual powers. M. Pinel, who first pointed out this state of the moral faculties, gave it the name of '*manie sans délire*.' Many medical writers consider this affection under the name of moral insanity. Dr. Mayo, who objects to this appellation, has

termed it 'brutality.' In these cases the person manifests no mental delusion; is not monomaniacal; has no hallucination; does not confound fancies with realities; but simply labours under a morbid state of the feelings and affections, or, in other words, a diseased volition. The intellectual faculties are apparently sound; the person often exhibits superior mental capacity, reasons ably, is conscious of his moral relationships, performs all the duties of life with praiseworthy and scrupulous exactness, and yet may be morally insane. These persons are said to be 'insane in conduct, and not in ideas.'"

Of course, irresponsible agents! Mr. W. goes through a number of curious cases, and speaks of them as follows:—"The previously related cases will, I think, satisfactorily establish that there is a form of insanity, the principal symptom of which is a morbid desire to sacrifice human life. In these cases no intellectual delusion is perceptible. The unfortunate monomaniacs retain a vivid consciousness of their melancholy situation, often endeavour to subdue their unnatural propensity, and bitterly lament its existence. In many of these cases, however, even when the reasoning faculties appear to be in a healthy state, and no delusion manifests itself, I do not think that we are altogether justified in concluding that the disease has its exclusive seat in the moral powers of the mind. It is my belief that if the mental condition of these patients were carefully inquired into, we should generally discover the presence of some hallucination or perversion of the mental faculties, conjoined with the horrible destructive impulses which appear to be the only indications of the presence of insanity. But I am willing to admit that in the majority of these cases of homicidal insanity, the intellectual faculties, as contradistinguished from the moral perceptions and powers, give no evidence of disease."

Of course they are irresponsible agents. But, contrary to his evidence at the Old Bailey, from hearing the statements of preceding witnesses, he astutely observes:—"If it be said that the impulse to commit murder is the result of a disease of the moral propensities, you will afford a ready and convenient palliation and excuse for the most atrocious offences. Society will no longer be safe. The prospect of punishment will not deter men from the perpetration of crime. The person disposed to murder his fellow-creature may reason himself into the act, under the impression that he will be pronounced a moral maniac, and that consequently he may escape the punishment awarded by the law. This is the mode in which many reason on this subject; and I am not surprised that doubt should exist in the minds of the public, as to the existence of a form of insanity, which is termed homicidal, when we consider the natural tendency of many of the arguments advanced by those who have endeavoured to elucidate this intricate subject."

There is no more palliation of crime in the brooding over it beforehand, than in its being the result of habitual drunkenness. The following is also startling, under the consideration of recent circumstances:—"The judges of the land appear to have no settled or clear views on the subject of insanity. This may, in a great measure, result from their attempting to define the disease. Insanity does not admit of being defined."

Still, in justice to the author, it must be stated, that he holds the opinion, "that the capability of 'distinguishing between right and wrong,' is not an unerring test to which to appeal. A person may be perfectly competent

to draw a correct distinction between right and wrong, and yet labour under a form of insanity which ought unquestionably to protect him from legal or moral responsibility. I allude to cases of insanity where the patient is driven, by an irresistible impulse, to destroy, after struggling, for some time, against the morbid desire, being at the same time perfectly conscious that he is impelled to do what is wrong both in the sight of God and man. Were the legal test to be rigidly applied in this case, the unfortunate maniac would have no chance of escaping. To my conception the law draws a most absurd distinction between civil and criminal insanity. A person who exhibits the slightest aberration of mind, is considered to be incapable of discharging his duties as a citizen, is not allowed to have the management of his affairs, cannot make a will, and is safely shut up in a madhouse; but should the same individual, pronounced by the commissioners of lunacy to be of unsound mind, commit in a moment of frenzy a criminal act, he is considered amenable to the law. He may fancy himself the king of England, a tub of butter, or a pane of glass, yet be viewed responsible for his conduct; and if he be guilty of a capital crime whilst labouring under any of these delusions, he is liable to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, provided no connexion can be established between the act and his mental hallucination."

This "form of insanity," this monomania, is to shelter the murderer, according to a medical theory; and we would ask why it is not equally to shelter every other species of crime? It is a perilous doctrine, that imperceptible maniacs should be walking about every where, with their horrible designs, and yet protected "from legal or moral responsibility."

It puzzles our weak brain, and we would rather hang a hundred such monomaniacs than have one Drummond, Percival, or Peel assassinated.

Our review may not be approved by every reader; but we ourselves have committed sundry insane acts, and are not responsible.

Francesca di Faenza: a Tragedy. By the Right Hon. Lord Beaumont, author of "Paynell," &c. Pp. 130. London, J. Richardson.

An unacted play should be criticised as a dramatic poem; except where it is, as in this instance, an intermixture of prose and verse; often changing from the one to the other, even in the midst of a dialogue, without any very ostensible reason. In other respects, too, it is strangely mixed. Made up of beautiful thoughts and finely expressed passages, and of as large a proportion of bad taste and bathos in close juxtaposition, it is difficult to say which predominates. The plot is improbable, inasmuch as the catastrophe moves on a false pivot, the heroine dismissing her lover secretly when he might have walked down stairs in his character of portrait-painter (p. 39). The characters are generally overcharged, as in Manfredi's age and infirmities, Bentivoglio's revenge, and Francesca's variable moods. In the latter, however, there is much force and feeling; and Azo, the base tool, but to the death faithful friend, of the tyrant, is altogether a happy conception, and ably executed. In the comic parts we have something in the Dogberry strain; but we will dismiss the tragedy without farther remark, and simply quote a few of its briefest beauties and defects. Of the former, the following are examples:—

"Ben. I am forgotten!
Who now remembers Bentivoglio!

Had I th
When th
Condemn
I might
And none
That I h
Orain.
Methoug
Our way
Ben. A
Or thoug
To break
As drops
That I h
Sip from
Out up
I 't's spi
His wintr
Life has
As its aut
We count
Else shou
Manf.
Which fo
Nor must
Nor hope
Rivet in
The m
Sunder.
Who es
That he i
Deceived,
O that he
So I migh
And know
Nor like
And smoo
Like mid
Mere drow
And mak
We know
That's not
Stands in
Imaginatio
(Filling the
it is a bar
Impatient
A rock m
We hoped
'Tis the
Which we
Of melody
Swoops o'
In wild m
Poets are
Whose ke
Of sense a
No wron
Endured a
I have a d
First to m
Which is
As' name
A debt im
For many
And follow
Guilt has
And studi
But innoc
And being
To aid and
I pray yo
So low as
Who, a
say that
ence? bu
blurred.
Is this M
This he w
And were
His praise
Thy spiri
The wassa
To all with
My wron
The debt o
A sum tha
Till I have
Poison'd th
His home
To every th
Is drunk as
Made me cert
And death
Th' inevitable

Had I the very garment which I wore
When this accursed tyrant—this Manfred—
Condemned our house to death and banishment.
I might my native city wander through,
And none who saw me pass would say, 'I think
That I have seen that face before.'

Orestes. Indeed
Methought that few did notice us upon
Our way.

Ben. And yet I had a thousand friends—
Or thought I had. A thousand hearts did seem
To break when I was banished—tears flowed fast
As drops of rain when in the sultry sky
The thunder-clouds are meeting. Now forgotten!
Sigh from the memories of men.

Out upon time, that nips the buds of hope
In 'th' spring, by shewing them the withered leaves
Whose wintry blasts have left!

Life has its spring and summer days as well
As its autumnal blast and winter's snow.
We count our tears, but we forget our smiles,
Else should we find our portions just of both.

Manf. The links are frail
Which form the chain of disproportioned marriage.

Nor mutual tastes—nor memory of the past—
Nor hope to spend the rest of life together,
Rivet in bonds indissoluble here,
Whose graveward courses run full forty years
Aunder.

Who can say
That he is loved?—Who knows that he is not
Deceived, and made the sport of flatterers?
O that the film would fall from off my eyes,
So I might penetrate the hearts of men,
And know their hidden motives!

Nor like I well these gay
And smooth-faced courtiers, who around thee swarm
Like midges underneath the forest boughs—
More drones, who rob the linden-flower of sweetness,
And make no honey in return!

We know not when we're best, but ever prize
The past and future most. The present hour
Stands in the calendar a blank, o'er which
Imagination vaults to coming times
(Filling the distance up with bright events).
It is a barren shoal on which we wait,
Impatient for the tide to bear us hence,
That, onward-bound, we may our course pursue—
A rock mid-ocean set, and not the port
We hoped to make.

To the rude blast
Which wrings from the *Æolian* harp the sounds
Of melody; and when adversity
Sweeps o'er the heartstrings, they pour forth
In wild melodious strains their mournful music.
Poets are but the children of misfortune,
Whose keen and cutting edge lays bare the core
Of sense and feeling.

No wrong
Endured can justify the doing wrong.

—being throned above the rest,
I have a double duty to perform—

First to myself, for the sole worth of virtue,
Which is the same aside the cottage-hearth
As 'neath the ducal roof; next, as example—
A debt imposed on those whom fortune favours,
For many still are led by imitation,
And follow as their rulers point the way.

Guilt hath a ready answer; it contrives

And studies well its part before it acts:

But innocence is easily put out,

And being so, no cunning devil comes

To aid and prompt it.

I pray you, do not call me 'wife';—no place

So low as a suspected wife.

Who, after reading these extracts, will not
say that there is feeling and genius in *Francis*?

But, on the other side, the picture is
blurred.

Is this Manfredi—this, brave Galeotto?
This he who was Dame Fortune's favourite,
And wore Fame's trumpet out with blowing of
His praises?

Try spirits, like
The wasail-bowl, a ruby brightness lend
To all within thy note.

My wrongs bear interest:

The debt of vengeance due swells to so vast
A sum that the great bond uncancel'd stands—
Till I have drain'd the tyrant's soul of comfort—
Poison'd the current of his pleasures—made
His home more dismal than a charnel-house—
To every flower he plucks an odour given
As rank as death—his breast sown with suspicion—
Made earth his hell—the thought of heaven despair—
And death (his only refuge from a world of woe)
The inevitable road to deep damnation!

This reminds us of the *burlesque Rovers of*
Weimar, and is terribly stilted. And so is the
next:

"For let a monarch's after-fame shine bright
As is the sun at noon-day, not a ray
The dismal vault shall pierce, where majesty
His loathsome state and court of reptiles holds.
And should the world with wreaths his statue crown,
Think'st thou its praise can from her banquet scare
The worm that revels on the rotten heart
Of an anointed king?"

It is not to our satisfaction to point out and
multiply blots; and we therefore close the book,
only remarking in conclusion, that the lapse of
time—six or seven years—between Bentivoglio's
banishment and return is not sufficient to account
for the language and circumstances of the
drama; and citing the touching speech of
Azo after the murder of his master:—

"Alas! I have no master.
O where shall I a home for age find out,
And resting-place for faithful service done?
He'll know not I am poor, nor see me sink
In struggling to attend him. I must pine
In some forgotten corner; and when death
Shall come, look not for friends around my pillow,
But die in lone neglect."

History of the House of Commons, from the
Convention Parliament of 1688-9 to the passing of
the Reform-Bill in 1832. Vol. I. By W. C.
Townsend, Esq., M.A., Recorder of Maccles-
field. 8vo, pp. 456. London, Colburn.

At a period when, in the midst of grave and
critical affairs, the privileges of the House of
Commons are yet occupying their full share of
public attention, this work has been fortunate
in making its appearance. But at any time it
would have been acceptable, for it shews in a
remarkable manner that the bringing together
of matters connected with a single subject, and
placing them in a clear light, from a multitude
of sources,—as, in this instance, from general
history, parliamentary proceedings, biographical
memoirs, political writings, and various
other publications,—should have the striking
effect to which we bear witness in Mr. Town-
send's judicious labours. Indeed the earlier race
of Speakers, here treated retrospectively, will
be new men to ninety-nine out of a hundred
readers; and the great majority will find even
the public anecdotes relating to them both novel
and entertaining. The first chapter gives a con-
cise account of the Speakers who preceded the
revolution, from Sir Thomas Hungerford, the
first *parlour*, to Sir Edward Seymour, the last
before William and Mary and the constitu-
tional change of 'Eighty-eight. We then fol-
low the course from Mr. Henry Powle, Sir
John Trevor, Mr. Paul Foley, and Sir Thomas
Littleton, to the famous Robert Harley, which
brings us into the much-discussed times of that
minister, Marlborough, Bolingbroke, and the
poets with whom he associated when in power,
and who honourably adhered to him after his
fall; and well was their attachment deserved
(whatever his political errors may have been)
by the prime minister who patronised Defoe,
Parnell, Congreve, and Steele, and lived in social
harmony with Wren, Swift, Pope, Prior, Gay,
and Arbuthnot. It is truly observed by Mr.
Townsend, that, whatever patriots may argue,
literary men must revere the memory of the
friend of literature and collector of the Harleian
Manuscripts. The succeeding Speakers were
Smith, Onslow (of a family which stands alone
in having given three chairmen to the House
of Commons), Bromley, Hanmer (the model of
Sir Charles Grandison), and Spencer Compton,
of whom pleasant biographical sketches are
given. The author then reverts to the origin
and progress of privileges, which introduces

many historical characters (especially great
lawyers), and is full of general and personal
interest.

From this curious mass of a hundred and
forty-four years, besides retrospects, and, if we
may use the word, posthumous references, it
will be sufficient for us to select a few extracts
as illustrative of the whole; and we need scarce-
ly afterwards recommend the work to the pub-
lic as a production which merits cordial appro-
bation. In the days of yore we are told:—

"The increased deference paid to their
speaker is strongly marked in a resolution
which the house adopted at this period. A
motion was made, 1580, 'That Mr. Speaker,
and the residue of the house of the better sort
of calling, would always, at the rising of the
house, depart, and come forth in comely and
civil manner for the reverence of the house, in
turning about with a low courtesy, like as they
do make at their coming into the house, and
not so unseemly and rudely to thrust and throng
out, as of late times hath been disorderly used,'
which motion, made by Sir James Croft, Knt.,
was very well liked and allowed."

It might not be amiss to renew this motion in
1843, and enforce upon our representatives the
order and beauty of a "comely and civil man-
ner." But, just previous to this, there occurred
the choice of a speaker, for which two reasons
were assigned—the last being, perhaps, the
most sufficient. It was thus:—

"Sir Richard Bell did not resign his office
on being appointed chief baron, but died be-
fore the ensuing session. Many supposed that
his place of speaker was made void by this ap-
pointment, the chief baron being a necessary
attendant on the upper house. As he was dead,
the majority agreed to go to the lords to make
petition for their mediation to her majesty for
license to choose a speaker, the place being
vacant, first by the making Sir R. Bell lord
chief baron, and, secondly, by his death."

But the almost equally strong necessity for
Sir J. Croft's "well-liked" motion, is proved by
the following account; which, "most graphic in
its description of the homely members and their
modest head, is painted to the life. Meeting
to go through the form of choosing a speaker
with all proper solemnity, 'the comptroller of
the household, 39 Elizabeth, Sir William Knolls,
said, 'I will deliver my opinion unto you who
is most fit for this place, being a member of this
house, and those good abilities which I know to
be in him' (here he made a little pause, and the
house hawked and spat, and, after silence made,
he proceeded). 'Unto this place of dignity
and calling, in my opinion' (here he stayed a
little) 'Mr. Sergeant Yelverton' (looking upon
him) 'is the fittest man to be preferred' (after
which words Mr. Yelverton blushed, and put
off his hat and after sat bareheaded), 'for I
know him to be a man wise and learned, secret
and circumspect, religious and faithful, no way
disable, but every way able to supply this place.'
He then sat down, hoping for a general consent.
'The whole house cried, 'Aye, aye, aye, let
him be,' and the master-comptroller made a low
reverence and sat down; and, after a little pause
and silence, Mr. Sergeant Yelverton rose, and,
after a very humble reverence, said: 'Whence
your unexpected choice of me to be your
mouth, or speaker, should proceed, I am ut-
terly ignorant. If from my merits, strange it
were that so few deserts should purchase sud-
denly so great an honour. Nor from my ability
doth this your choice proceed; for well known
it is to a great number in this place now assem-
bled, that my estate is nothing correspondent
for the maintenance of this dignity; for my

father dying left me a younger brother, and nothing to me but my bare annuity. Then growing to man's estate, and some small practice of the law, I took a wife, by whom I have had many children, the keeping of us all being a great impoverishment to my estate, and the daily living of us all nothing but my daily industry. Neither from my person nor nature doth this choice arise; for he that supplieth this place ought to be a man big and comely, stately and well spoken; his voice great, his courage majestic, his nature haughty, and his purse plentiful and heavy: but, contrarily, the stature of my body is small, myself not so well spoken, my voice low, my carriage lawyer-like and of the common fashion, my nature soft and bashful, my purse thin, light, and never yet plentiful."

We pass on to the era of the popish plot, where we read the following paragraph respecting Mr. Powle and others:

"The zealous Protestant champion not only shared with the country party their anti-papistical alarms, but is liable to the reproach, with which nearly all were tainted, of receiving pay and pension from France. On terms of intimacy with Barillon, the celebrated ambassador of Louis, who describes Powle as 'a man fit to fill one of the first posts in England, very eloquent, and very able,' he stooped to accept his master's bounty, and is put down in that black list among the first class of pensioners: 'A sieur Powle 500 guinees.' Lord William Russell was alone unbribed; and his able descendant, the historian Lord John Russell, has insinuated doubts more specious than solid, of that high-minded nobleman's colleagues being alike free from gifts. 'Powle, Littleton, Harbord, Hampden, Titus, William Harbord, are put down for 500 guineas; Sacheverell, Foley, 300; Algernon Sydney, 500. But it is remarkable that, of the twenty persons mentioned, not above half were in parliament, and almost all of those were leaders. Now, if any one or two obtained money from Barillon for persons to whom they did not distribute it, or if Barillon himself embezzled the money, the names which would naturally appear in his list would be those of the speakers who had the greatest reputation. But, if the transactions were real, it is much more probable that he should have been able to buy the lower and more obscure members than those whose fame stood highest for ability and integrity.' The purchase would have been easier assuredly, but would have been scarcely worth the clever Frenchman's notice. We learn from Madame de Sévigné, that Barillon enriched himself by his mission to England, 'Cette année il mangera cinquante mille francs'; and that the perfect accuracy of his accounts may be questioned where there was no check against speculation. In the present instance, however, there were both checks and vouchers. To confirm his foul impeachment of fair and honourable names, we must admit the generality of the suspicion that French *louis-d'ors* were tinkling in the House of Commons, and the certainty that even detection in venal practices did not, in that degenerate age, entail the disgrace with which the very rumour would overwhelm a modern statesman. Our notions of political honour and integrity would have been deemed prudery in the days of the laughing Charles and Louis le Grand. The memoirs of contemporaries corroborate the revelations of M'Pherson and Dalrymple, and leave a stain on his countrymen which the English historian would fain remove, at any cost but that of truth. Upon the evidence it is impossible to return a verdict

of acquittal, and not proven is more than, as an honest chronicler, he can safely record."

We are not sure, however, that this subject has ever been properly understood. It was evidently, in former times, a kind of international polite compliment for the sovereign of one country to pension the statesmen and nobles of another. We have seen, in the archives at Paris, a large book of the pensions given by Francis I. of France to the English nobles and statesmen in the time of our Henry VIII.; and that this was not done secretly, appears from a letter of Henry VIII. to Francis in the same archives, alluding to the French king's generosity, and stating that he felt it his duty to return a similar compliment. But Henry's pensions to the French noblemen are neither so numerous nor so great as those given by Francis to the Englishmen: the latter amount to a very considerable sum.

This shews that we must not always deem pensions, or sums of money thus given, to be mere bribes. One of our ordinary historians, discovering some insulated case of one of Henry VIII.'s nobles having received a pension from Francis I., would say that that nobleman had suffered himself to be bought, and that he had betrayed his countrymen.

We cannot imagine that Algernon Sydney would have sold himself in the sense we put upon the word. It appears that there is something more required even than a proof that these men had received the money mentioned;—it should be known whether they received it in consideration of something which they were to do which was contrary to their duty to their country, and whether they did any thing of that kind; or whether any thing in their conduct permits us to believe that they swerved from their duty. It seems probable to us, that if they had made any agreement with the French ambassador to do any thing which they did not fulfil, he would have been the first person to expose them.

Again, we pass on to Speaker Bromley, member for the university of Oxford, and elected to the chair by the Tory parliament of 1710. "He made a tour of the continent immediately on taking his degree, and published an account of his travels, a proceeding at that period of some risk and rarity. The title-page shews that he considered printing an act of condescension: 'Remarks on the Grande Tour of France and Italy lately performed by a person of quality, 1692.'"

The annexed passages are quoted and remarked upon by Mr. Townsend.

"At the medical college at Montpellier, when they are made doctors, they swear themselves not to be illegitimate, nor ever to have exercised any mechanical trade, as if one illegitimate or mechanic would be a disgrace to that honourable profession.' 'In the doge's palace at Genoa, I observed their balloting-boxes,—an excellent method for freedom in voting, being impossible the suffrage of any particular person should be known. Every body has a ball like a white thread button given him, and, putting his hand with it into the common mouth of the box, can, without any discovery, cast his ball on either side the partition that is made in the box: the one half is covered with or, and the other argent; this negative, and that affirmative.' 'A little west of St. John Lateran church is the Scala Sancta, the stairs our Saviour went up into the judgment-hall: they are of white marble. On one of them, it is generally believed, some of our Saviour's blood dropped after his scourging: it is covered with a brass grate, through which a hole is worn in

the step by devout rubbing of beads, &c., but no stain that I could perceive, though the Roman catholics saw it plainly! Discouraging of these stairs, how they had been preserved and brought hither, Cardinal Howard ingeniously confessed to me that they were not the true stairs our Lord went up into the judgment-hall. He said the error was not discovered for some time after they were fixed here, and the people possessed with an opinion they were the true stairs; and then it was not thought advisable to undeceive them, their devotion being, however, very commendable. All go up them on their knees, and the devout say an 'Ave Maria,' and kiss each step: they descend by others on each side.' These shrewd remarks of an intelligent observer would not betray much superstition to a candid reader; but the following unlucky passages were deemed at the time proof 'strong as holy writ' that the author must have been a papist and Jacobite at heart: 'In the evening I was admitted to the honour of kissing the pope's slipper, who, though he knew me to be Protestant, gave me his blessing, and said nothing about religion!' 'In the church of Loretto, near the Madonna, are two angels: that on the right hand is all of pure gold on a pedestal of silver, with a heart, also of gold, in its hand, close set with pearls and diamonds; the great diamond in the middle weighs forty-two grains. On the top of the heart is a lamp of gold, always to burn; for the queen of England, who gave this angel, also gave two hundred crowns for her lamp to burn for ever, which is the usual sum to found one. Betwixt the angel's legs are the arms of England, and over them a crown of gold, beset with rubies. The angel in gold cost fifty thousand crowns. The Virgin sent the queen, in return, one of her vests of silk, handsomely embroidered, not very rich nor valuable in itself, but coming from thence, and having her benediction, made it very acceptable. . . . St. John Lateran is a great structure, and so ancient, that it is called the mother of all the churches in the world. I saw in the cloisters a large marble stone, supported by four pillars, said to be the measure of the just height of our Saviour, and no man was ever exactly the same. I wanted about my hand's breadth.' 'In the gallery at Florence, among the pictures, but not by the first hands, are our king Charles II. and his queen, king James and his queen, and the prince and princess of Orange.' The obloquy to which this little work exposed him with men of opposite politics, might have recalled to his mind the malicious wish of Job, 'O that mine adversary had written a book!' He withdrew the copies that remained from the booksellers' hands soon after publication; but a second edition was published without the author's permission, upon an occasion when it was most likely to prove a source of annoyance and injury, when he was first proposed for speaker in 1705. There was added a table of contents, turning Mr. Bromley's observations into ridicule; a device not without humour, attributed erroneously at the time to Mr. Walpole. 'A table of the principal matters contained in this book:—Bologna, the first city on the French shore, lies on the coast. Crosses and crucifixes on the road in France, prove it not England. Eight pictures take up less room than sixteen of the same size. How asses are received and entertained at the villas near Marseilles. February an ill season to see a garden in. Forty coaches waiting at a church-door. The author cannot perceive the stains of five drops of blood that fell from a picture of the Virgin Mary, which was wounded in

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the eye by an unlucky boy. The author kissed the pope's slipper, and had his blessing, though known to be a Protestant; but not a word of religion. Dr. — made a house in Denmark remove out of its place, before the king, without any visible help; and made a statue to walk, and move both legs and body: which last, he privately told the author, was done chiefly by mercury. A white parrot with a green cap, kept at Rome 150 years; but wants confirmation. Jews at Leghorn not obliged to wear red hats."

Readers may remember a similar ironical critique on Addison's travels, in which the "accurate and new discoveries" of that "most learned and ingenious" author's book are "tabled!" *ex. gr.*—

"Bridges at Venice are without any fence, which would be a great inconvenience to a city less sober.—P. 87. There are, indeed, many extraordinary ruins at Naples and Rome; but the author believes a traveller would not be so much astonished at them, did he find any works of the same kind in his own country. The holiday-clothes of the people at Rome go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation, so that it is a common thing to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his great-grandfather."

Of another tourist, afterwards Mr. Justice Price, somewhere about 1670, we have another Roman anecdote:—

"Being detained at Florence, and afterwards at Rome, on suspicion of heresy, some few of his law-books formed the subject of a very strict inquiry, in particular Coke upon Littleton, which was taken for an English heretical Bible. The young lawyer was carried to the Vatican, where he soon convinced his accusers of their error, and made a present of the book to the pope, who immediately assigned it a place in his library, on the very same shelf where are deposited Anne Boleyn's letters to king Henry VIII."

We have only, in conclusion, to express our hope that these brief extracts will not prejudice the general character we have given of the publication; but we cannot afford room for more or greater variety.

The Life of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. Interspersed with Sketches from his Note-Books of distinguished Contemporary Characters. By Bransby B. Cooper, Esq., F.R.S. 2 vols. Svo. J. W. Parker.

There is a searching spirit in our time, sometimes abused, but often employed with good effect, which likes to examine and judge of long-established practices and usages, in order to ascertain whether they were originally founded in wisdom or ignorance; and whether, if the former, they may not have been prejudiced by the lapse of years,—if the latter, they may not admit of a restoration to more enlightened principles. We find, accordingly, that the three learned professions attract their due share of notice; and that Law, Physic, and Divinity, are in all their forms as much discussed as any other existing institutions. And indeed, since their importance to society cannot be over-rated, it is not surprising that their various aspects and bearings should deeply challenge the attention of other classes of mankind. Thus the Church, its doctrines and its duties, are subjects of continual disputation; and the newer questions of Puseyism in England, and non-intrusion in Scotland, flourish as vigorously as if ages had not elapsed since it might be supposed all the great points of

faith and discipline had been settled. It is extraordinary that religion, which must be One and for ever the same, should appear so liable to change. Thus also justice, its rules and its decisions, are still less understood, if we look at its mutable judgments, perpetual alterations, and the very undefined nature of its functions; inasmuch as the most common relations between client and counsel may stretch between the wide space of insufficient defence or protection and the encouragement of guilt, the injury of innocence and the direst wrong to social security and happiness. It is extraordinary that law, which ought to be immutable for good, should be susceptible of being converted into an engine for so much of afflicting and terrible evil. And thus, lastly, the science of medicine, its dogmas and its prescriptions, are yet more variable than either of the other professions. Even to get three medical men to agree exactly in opinion together would be miraculous; and as, in religion and in law, we must herein also, abandon the poor human object to be tossed about and treated according to the judgment of the parties in whom he is led to place confidence, and who hold the power, not only of ease and pain, but of life and death, over their suffering patients. And what is the general conclusion,—that man is but a blind and uncertain creature, and that doubt and darkness encircle him about on every side; and are, if possible, the more racking and dense, where it is pretended that there is the greatest clearness and illumination.

From these agreeable volumes, the biography of the skillful and celebrated Sir Astley Cooper, we have not to expect aught to dispel the clouds of physic and surgery. The same questions which agitated the profession before he was born, continue to agitate it still, and will agitate it to the end. The Irish political motto may well apply to it; and Agitate, Agitate, Agitate, be inscribed on the College of Physicians and Surgeons' Hall. But still the knowledge which controls the alleviation and cure of disease has made considerable progress of late years; and among the able men who have marched in front of this desideratum, the name of Astley Cooper must be enrolled. He possessed that rare combination of qualities so essential to the surgeon, gentleness and firmness, calmness and resolution; the eye, the hand, and the mind of sedulous study and practical experience. He was also (and they are not foreign to the case) a person of gentlemanly manners and fine appearance; the former adding quiet but forcible expression to his arguments, and the latter a dignity to his persuasions.

Of his youthful career, and his future eminent practice in London, his relative, Mr. Bransby Cooper, has laid before us a faithful narration; and he has seasoned his work with a multitude of anecdotes, which, if they shew nothing scientific, are well calculated to win popularity. The boyish days of a destined doctor or surgeon differ so little from those of a merchant or soldier, that we will not meddle with the freaks and exploits of the child Astley, who seems to have been a bold, lively, and active fellow. Neither shall we enter upon his course of education; but proceed at once to select a few later extracts by way of illustrating the work, and interesting and amusing our readers. A chapter on the modes of supplying the hospitals with bodies for anatomy forty years ago (if not still!), lets us into some horrid secrets:—

"The resurrectionists," we are told,—("or, as they were as frequently called, the body-

snatchers,) were almost the only source on which the English teachers of anatomy could depend for their supply of subjects. They were persons, generally speaking, of the worst description of character—perhaps second to none, if we except the watchmen of that time who were set to guard the various burial-grounds in the metropolis and its vicinity, all of whom were in the regular habit of receiving a certain allowance or per-centage out of the sums obtained by the resurrectionists. The public were, for many years, aware of churchyards being robbed; and it was, at the time I allude to, very commonly the custom for the friends of deceased persons, suspicious of the regular watchmen, themselves to agree to sit up by their graves, until the period was past in which the body was likely to be removed. The feelings, however, excited by the nature of the occupation, their situation, and the time of night when it was chiefly required, seldom allowed these private watchers to remain all the requisite period; but even in cases where the utmost vigilance was exerted, it was generally insufficient to prevent the resurrectionists from carrying their purpose into effect; for so skilful were they in their mode of working, and so much assisted by all the underlings of the parish burial-ground, that half an hour's absence or slumber on the part of the perhaps worn-out mourner was often sufficient for the defeat of his object. Occasionally the resurrection-men themselves were employed by persons somewhat acquainted with their proceedings to protect the bodies from disturbance,—their employers expecting that, as poachers notoriously make the best game-keepers, these men would, of course, make the best body-guards; but although they were often influenced by the remuneration they received to undertake to thwart the schemes of their companions, they were generally outwitted by some among them more active or cunning than themselves. An instance of this, which occurred within my own knowledge, offers an example of how little trust was to be placed even in these men, when it was an especial object for any other resurrectionists to elude their vigilance. [Here a story is told of a resurrectionist being hired to watch a body, for which some of his companions had an order: after trying various schemes in which his vigilance defeated them, they at last drew him into conversation about some other of their worthy exploits, made him dead drunk, and, while he lay insensible, effected their purpose, and carried off the spoil.] The governors of a large hospital in London very anxiously wished that the burial-ground connected with the institution should be maintained strictly inviolate, in order that such hospital-patients as were conscious of approaching dissolution might know that in that ground their bodies would remain undisturbed; a conviction which, strange to say, often produced on their minds a state of resigned feeling, which could hardly have been anticipated as the effect of such a circumstance. It was well known at the time that, from the influence produced by this regulation, many patients requested that their bodies might be examined after death, because they thus secured a right of being buried at the expense of the hospital—a confidence which was never permitted to be abused. * * *

The fact of the rapidity of their operations was well known, but the means by which it was accomplished was one of the mysteries of their occupation. This was never fathomed by the public; and, curiously enough, no accidental circumstance occurred to furnish the solution. The value of this secret, which, had it been

iscovered, must have led to serious impediments in the exercise of their business, was fully appreciated by the resurrectionists; and so closely was the knowledge of it kept among themselves, so careful were they to remove all traces of their mode of working after the completion of their task, that not only the public, but even the members of the medical profession, with very few exceptions, were kept in ignorance regarding it. It was generally supposed that the body-snatcher, in exhuming a body, first proceeded, as a novice would have done, to remove all the earth with which the grave had been recently filled; and having at length arrived at the coffin, that he then, with proper implements, forced off the lid, and so removed the body: such a description of this proceeding has already been given to the public by one of the most popular and talented, but, in this case at least, fictitious authors of the day. This mode of procedure would have necessarily occupied a considerable space of time, and rendered the body-snatchers proportionably more liable to detection. Usually, therefore, to avoid this, they only cleared away the earth above the head of the coffin, taking care to leave that which covered the other portions as far as possible undisturbed. As soon as about one-third of the coffin was thus exposed, they forced a very strong crow-bar, made of a peculiar form for the purpose, into the crevice between the extreme body of the coffin and the lid, which latter, by using the lever as one of the first order, they generally pressed up without much difficulty. It usually happened at this stage of the proceedings that the superincumbent weight of the earth on the other portion of the coffin-lid caused it to be snappd across at a distance of about one-third of its length from the fulcrum of the lever. As soon as this had taken place, the body was drawn out, the death-gear removed from it and replaced in the coffin, and finally, the body tied up, and placed in its receptacle to be conveyed to its destination."

There seems to be little doubt (pp. 380, &c.) that Burking, especially of children, was committed in Ireland, Scotland, and England too, at this period, whenever subjects became scarce and difficulties were thrown in the way of procuring them. But other expedients were also resorted to, when "necessity" led the resurrectionists "to seek other means for obtaining bodies besides that of exhumation, which resource, indeed, from the state of public excitement, seemed at one time to be totally destroyed. Among other contrivances, they adopted one of forming an intimacy with the lower classes of undertakers, to whose establishments the bodies of the poor were frequently taken, to remain several days before interment. The resurrectionists hoped, by connecting themselves with these people, to secure many bodies; nor would it appear that they were far wrong in their expectation that a new source of supply would thus be opened to their craft. I have reason to believe, that about the years 1825 and 1826, a time when there was an extraordinary flow of students into London, many subjects were procured by such means, and that often, during this period, a clergyman has read the funeral service over a coffin filled with brickbats, or some like substitute for the stolen body. This trade would probably have been carried on for a greater length of time, had not the resurrection-men themselves, in their quarrels, exposed the mode of proceeding, and so consequently put a stop to it. More serious depredations than these were sometimes had recourse to; for the bodies

of those who had met with violent deaths were occasionally stolen, either before or after the coroner's inquest had taken place upon them."

Among the worthies thus employed, one Patrick was a staunch ally of Sir Astley Cooper's; and of his adventures the following is a sample:—

"An intimate friend of Patrick's was employed in the service of a gentleman, whose residence was at a short distance from London. One day this man called, in company with a fellow-servant, on Patrick, and informed him that his master was dead, and that he thought something in the way of business might be done with the body, as it was lying in a back-parlour, the windows of which opened on to a large lawn. Patrick made several inquiries; and having ascertained that the funeral was to take place on the following Sunday, said, in conclusion, 'The coffin then will most probably be screwed down on Saturday; if it is, let me know,—I will have nothing to do with it until that part of the work is done.' Things fell out as Patrick anticipated, and accordingly on the night of Saturday he entered at the back of the premises, and, being admitted to the parlour by the servant, commenced his operations. Unassisted by any light, he drew out all the screws, took off the lid, and, having formed an estimate, as accurate as the circumstances would allow, of the weight of the body, removed it into a box which he had brought with him for the purpose of containing it. He next placed in the coffin a quantity of earth, which the servant had procured from the garden, corresponding to the weight of the corpse. The lid was then replaced, carefully screwed down, the pall thrown over it, and the box containing the body passed out of the window to Patrick, who hid it in a tool-house at some distance from the dwelling-place. In this shed he allowed it to remain until the morning of the following Monday, when it was removed to one of the private anatomical schools, now no longer in existence. For this subject Patrick received fifteen guineas."

One more congenial statement, and we finish this loathsome subject. "While (says the author) I was in Spain, in 1814, just as we were entering France, at the village of Sarre, one evening my servant came into my tent,—for we were at bivouac,—and told me that there was a man outside who wished particularly to see me, having brought a letter from my uncle in London, with especial orders to deliver it into my own hands. I went out of the tent-door, when I was accosted by a short, thick-set man, in rough apparel, whose gait and dress ill accorded with the appearance which I had expected to see presented by a messenger from my uncle, sent on so special a mission. The letter was unsealed, and equally singular for its object as (considering the distance I was from my uncle, and the length of time which had passed since I had seen or heard from him) for its laconic style:—

"My dear Bransby,—Butler will tell you the purport of his visit. I hope you are well and happy. Your affectionate uncle,

'ASTLEY COOPER.'

Upon asking this Butler, who appeared to be in a state of great destitution, what might be his object, he said it was to get teeth; and perhaps when he obtained the letter from my uncle, that was all the information he had given him; but when I came to question him upon the means by which he was to obtain these teeth, he said, 'Oh, sir, only let there be a battle, and there'll be no want of teeth. I'll draw them as fast as the men are knocked down.' As may

be supposed, I could not harbour such a person; but he was at the time without a farthing, and had contracted a complaint from the labour and fatigue he had undergone, having travelled from Lisbon to the frontier of Spain on foot, or in commissariat bullock-wains, as opportunity offered, so that compassion for his situation prevented my discarding him at once as he deserved. His disease required the performance of a surgical operation for its cure, and I therefore took him into the hospital, and, when he was well, gave him some money, and desired him to let me hear no more of him: not omitting to say, at the same time, that his project was no less unjustifiable than, as I trusted, it would prove impracticable. On my return to England two years afterwards, however, he wrote to thank me for having saved his life in Spain, and could not at the same time deny himself the gratification of announcing to me, that he had earned a clear profit of 300*l.* by this adventure."

Can any one doubt that many a foul murder stained these unholy pursuits; and thence infer the expediency of providing the best possible means of supplying what the study of anatomy requires for the benefit of the human kind?

Sir Astley, after realising fame and a large fortune, retired from the profession to a country seat and farm called Gadesbridge near Hemel Hempstead, where we have seen him in vain endeavouring to fill up his time with agriculture, and *leap-frog* on the lawn. Of this retreat, and of George IV. whom Sir A. attended, we have many pleasing stories; but we have already gone so far that we must be content to conclude with one characteristic example of medico-farming. Having learnt from his servant Michel that the horses sold at Smithfield "were almost all cripples, some fit for little else than for the knacker, others bought for the chance of their becoming sound, a third class purchased by such people as did not care for permanent lameness if they would but draw; my uncle then let Michel into his scheme, and desired him from that time, until further orders, to go every market morning into Smithfield, and purchase all the young horses exposed for sale which he thought might possibly be convertible into carriage or saddle-horses, should they recover from their defects. He was never to give more than seven pounds for each, but five pounds was to be the average price. Michel did as he was desired, and the horses purchased were taken down in a string of three or four at a time, by Michel's helper, July. In this manner, I have known thirty or forty horses collected at Gadesbridge, and thus Sir Astley procured stock to eat off his superfluous herbage. In the winter, these horses were put into the straw-yard, and his waste straw thus converted into manure, thereby saving many hundred pounds in the purchase of this necessary commodity for farming. I believe, however, the greatest source of pleasure derived by my uncle from this new plan was the occupation it afforded him, by treating these horses as patients and curing them of their various complaints. On a stated morning every week, the blacksmith came up from the village, and the horses were in successive order caught, haltered, and brought to my uncle for inspection. He then examined into the causes of the particular defect of each animal, and generally ascertained that there was disease of the foot. The blacksmith took off the shoe, pared out the hoof, and then Sir Astley made a careful examination of the part. Having discovered the cause of the lameness, he proceeded to perform whatever seemed to him necessary for the cure. With

instruments appropriate to the purpose, he would cut out a corn, make a depending opening to cure a quitter, order the proper shoe for a contracted heel, and, indeed, perform any operation, or prescribe any remedy, with nearly as much skill as the most experienced veterinarian. I used sometimes to dispute with him in which leg a horse was lame, but, I believe, we were often both right; for there were few of his horses when they came to him which had not their fore legs equally faulty. Some of them which were past cure, he would submit to experiments connected with the professional investigations which might at the time be occupying his attention, and transfusion, tying arteries, experiments on the nerves, were not uncommon sequels to these morning exploits. Such was not the fate of a very large proportion of these animals; for as they were all young, many being only three, and none more than five years old, the improvement produced in a short time by good feeding, rest, and medical attendance, such as few horses before or since have enjoyed, appeared truly wonderful. Horses which were at first with difficulty driven to pasture because of their halt, were now with as much difficulty restrained from running away. Even one fortnight at Gadesbridge would frequently produce such an alteration in some of them, that it required no unskilful eye in the former owner himself to recognise the animal which he had sold but a few weeks before. I have myself paid fifty guineas for one of these animals, and made a good bargain too; and I have known my uncle's carriage for years drawn by a pair of horses which together only cost him twelve pounds ten shillings."

There is a good deal of trivial statement in the volumes, which might advantageously have been left out; but that could scarcely be expected from the biographer in his relations of propinquity and admiration; and the life is altogether an instructive and entertaining work.

Lectures on Animal Physiology; or, the Physical Condition of Man as regards Life, Health, and Disease; delivered at the Norwich Mechanics' Institution, &c. By B. T. Lowne, of St. Bartholomew's Medical School, London. With six plates, small 8vo, pp. 101. London, Simpkin and Co.

THE statement made by the author, that these lectures were not to be devoted to the minute and delicate investigations of animal physiology, but to that science "as it stands related to the vast and the sublime," disposed us at the onset very much against him; but we have patiently waded through his lectures with a certain degree of satisfaction, if not with any advantage to our previous information on these matters. There is a vast deal too much about great oceans of science, and vessels of meditation floating upon their waters; but with these exceptions the lectures are calm and clever enough, and well adapted for the audience to whom they were addressed. The author is a strong favourer of the ternary system, or trine as he calls it, in all things, from religion to the flea, which represents by its leaps the flying of birds, and is thus the type in the second trine, or insects, of what birds are in the first trine. But a new name is not a new thought, although the author makes sundry ardent claims for original views, which we candidly confess we have not been able to discover. This may, however, be our obtuseness; and we hope Mr. Lowne may meet with the publicity and appreciation which he appears to anticipate.

On the Superior Healthiness of the Hackney District; comprising the Parishes of St. John at Hackney, and St. Mary Stoke Newington. By Samuel Roper. 2d edit. Pp. 24. Hackney, C. Turner.

SOME persons do not like their parishes; there are sundry ideas of poor-rates, taxation, and other little disagreeabilities attached to them, that are any thing but associated with affection; others do love them, attend their vestry-meetings, and fight their battles in speeches, or even in pamphlets. Mr. Roper is one of the latter class; and he has published a pamphlet, which we cannot designate otherwise than as a very able one, full of statistical details, which go to shew that England and Wales are more healthy than most other kingdoms (p. 14); that London and Geneva are on a par as the two healthiest among the great cities of Europe, or at least those in which the average rate of mortality is least (p. 12); and that London being composed of many parishes, Hackney is the healthiest of them. This must be very satisfactory intelligence to the inhabitants thereof; and for our parts we cannot but rejoice, whatever may be our feelings as to the preference we should give to our individual location, that a district so densely populated, and offering so many advantages to a large class of the inhabitants of the busy city, should present, upon the whole, such a very satisfactory result in regard to its average mortality. When the mid-city burial-grounds are abolished, the rate of mortality in the other parishes may also be expected to be considerably diminished.

Memorials of Ernest the Pious, first Duke of Saxe-Gotha, &c. By the Rev. T. Lathbury, M.A. Pp. 278. London, Parker.

THE distinguished ancestor of Prince Albert, who acted so prominent a part in the Reformation, is here commemorated, chiefly from Philipps' translation of Eyring's *Vita Ernesti Pii*; together with which the author has incorporated notices of several other of the princely reformers of Germany, and a brief historical sketch, the whole being wrought up in a strong Protestant spirit, both in the way of precept and example. Our readers may remember, about three years ago, on the marriage of our Queen, that a volume was published of biographies of his Royal Highness's ancestry, including, of course, the subject of the present memoir; so that the matter is not so absolutely unknown to the public as Mr. Lathbury seems to imagine. He has, however, performed his task ably, as a single life.

Sir Robert Peel and his Era, &c. Pp. 284. London, Cotes.

THESE are (all such publications) just for the hour. There is no Peel Era. The game is not played; and the best cards,—the trumps, the finesses, the deep game, the ruffs,—are all yet in hand. As a sketch, the volume is nothing beyond book-making compilation.

Foreign Library.—Celebrated Crimes. Part I. By Alex. Dumas. Chapman and Hall.

THE Newgate Calendar has always been popular. There is a morbid delight very prevalent in human nature when great crimes or great sufferings are presented to the eye or mind. This work is well calculated to gratify the appetite for horror. The Borgias, Countess of St. Geran, Joan of Naples, and Nisida, are the subjects.

The History of Junius and his Works, &c. By J. Jacques. Pp. 406. London, Bell and Wood. AFTER a condensed account of Junius and his works, and a clever comparison of the rival

claims set up for the authorship, Mr. Jacques gives his verdict in favour of Lord George Sackville.

English Country Life. By Martingale, author of "Sporting Scenes," &c. Pp. 288. London, R. Bentley.

RATHER ambitious sketches, but offering acute remarks on rustic personages and rural scenes. There are some striking bits of poaching, farming labours, and other phases of English country life.

Secret Associations. 3 vols. Lond., Newby. WE have laboured in vain at the understanding of this—we know not what to call it—novel, romance, epic, moral essay, divine sublimity; but at last give up in despair, and speak of it briefly as a "Tale of Mystery." It is, we fancy, a translation from the German of Stefanus, by a very clever lady, Miss Rushworth; but where are its beginning, middle, end, or object, we cannot conjecture. It seems alternately to condense and expand all the mysticism of the most mystical of unintelligible schools; to out-Kant Kant, and out-Carlyle Carlyle. In short, if we were asked the usual enigma-question, "Do ye give it up?" we must immediately reply, "Yes, we do!"

Elements of Language and General Grammar. By George Payne, LL.D. Sm. 8vo, pp. 236. London, Gladding; and Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

A PHILOSOPHICAL essay on the principles of general grammar, and their application to language, in which Dr. Payne advances many original views: the book is more a criticism on the works of Harris, Dewar, the article "Grammar" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, &c. &c., than any thing else, and may be studied by the English student with much advantage.

Elements of Arithmetic. Examples of Arithmetic. By the Rev. W. Foster, M.A. Lond., Simpkin and Marshall; Portsea, Woodward.

TWO initiatory books by a gentleman long accustomed to tuition, adapted by their plainness and perspicuity to the capacities of boys; they are neatly got up, and very cheap.

Leaves from Eusebius, &c. By the Rev. Henry Street, M.A. Pp. 288. London, E. Bull. TRANSLATED from the Greek of "The Evangelical Preparation," this well-edited reproduction throws much light upon early Christianity and the lives of the fathers.

The Chess-Player's Chronicle. Vol. IV.: Nos. 1 and 2. London, R. Hastings.

A CHANGE has taken place in the mode of publication of this periodical, and we fancy the monthly form will be preferred by subscribers, as there will be more scope for varying the contents in the increased size. The editor speaks well of the past and hopefully of the future, and we trust his anticipations may be fully realised, and the love of the beautiful science much increased by his useful labours.

Sir Michael Paulet. By Miss Ellen Pickering. 3 vols. 2d edit. London, T. C. Newby and T. and W. Boone.

WE seldom have to notice the second edition of a novel; but the authoress has always been a sort of protégée of ours, and moreover we think we did not receive a copy of the first. Miss Pickering has the real spirit of romance; she paints her heroes as handsome and brave as her heroines are lovely and true, and cleverly works up her incidents to the brink of the impossible. Even in her least successful volumes we have generally found some redeeming merits. In these, *Sir Michael Paulet* exhibits the attributes of his predecessors fully developed.

DELICIE SCIENTIARUM.—NO. II.

O'Mullins on Oysters.

NEWTON and Kant, are told on good authority, were never in love. Beauty failed to kindle a match in their cold hearts; so the torch of Hymen never burned for them. Such was not the case with the great O'Mullins: he was always in love. He was wont to say that an unsusceptible philosopher was like a dead skate, since the light he gave out warmed nobody. The professor was in love with every thing. He admired sprouting cabbages, and could see something charming in a toadstool. His heart glowed as he gazed on a beautiful landscape, and the sight of a blue-winged butterfly gave him *angina pectoris*. But the great fountains of his fondness were the ladies, potheens, and oysters. They were the three categories on which he founded his philosophy.

To him every thing was a mythos; and it was his delight to expound the signification of common objects. He saw an incomprehensible mystery in every living creature, from the smallest animalcule up to the great Ehrenberg. He could look through a microscope at a piece of the rope that hanged Greenacre, and see an ultimate fibre. The universe he considered one great cell. In a quaker he saw a bundle of spirals; he not only saw them himself, but made all his pupils see them. If they could not see them with the powerful lenses of Powell, Ross, and Smith, he put into their hands the much stronger glasses of Fell, Thompson, and Fearon; and then every thing took a twist, there was an immediate revolution in the opinions of his opponents, all objects became spiral—the professor made them sign to it immediately.

But the details of his philosophy I propose developing on a future occasion. At present, we shall take a brief retrospect of his opinions on oysters. He treated the subject thus: after giving biographical sketches of the more celebrated oysters such as the great Transatlantic (*Ostrea Americana*), which took three men to swallow it whole, the tame Boston (*Ostrea Walkeri*), which used to follow its master through the streets like a dog, the real London "hoister" (*Ostrea suspensor*), commonly called "Jack Ketch," the Colchester, Carlingford, Newhaven, and Rocher de Cancale, he then proceeded to give his views on the arrangement of the genus. He divided oysters into two orders; first, the "Green," which suffer themselves to be taken without fattening, and are, after all, not worth the trouble of catching, since they have more copper than gold in their pouches; and second, the "Natives," or true Daniel Lamberts, which grow fat in their beds, and never leave them except when invited to a pleasant party and good company. Strange to say, the latter, though generally regarded as the more knowing species of the two, are oftener taken in than the Greens. The merits of such a classification must be evident even to a fishmonger. He then gave an account of the various modes of cooking oysters, with graphic sketches of the more celebrated oyster-cellars, illustrated by maps and diagrams. Lastly, he entered on the subject of their structure; but I should be doing injustice to this portion of his course if I did not give it in his own words:

The Anatomy of the Oyster.

Of all the conchiferous shell-fish
The oyster is surely the king;
Arrah, Mick, call the people who sell fish,
And tell them a dozen to bring,
For it's I that intend to demonstrate
The creature's phenomena strange,
Its functions to set every one straight,
And exhibit their structure and range
In sweet rhyme!

Now, boys, I beseech, be attentive—
On this Carlingford fasten your eyes
As I spread it before you so pensive,
Its gape opened wide with surprise.
See that small purple spot in the centre,
That's its heart, which is all on the move;
For though looking as deep as a Mentor,
Its tenderly beating with love!

All the while!
Like a Chesterfield pea-coat, its liver
Of fusty brown Petersham made,
It folds round its stomach to give a
Supply of fresh bile when there's need;
For though we when we swallow our oyster
Like it raw and by cooks undefiled,
The creature itself is much choicer,
Preferring its condiments *biled*—
It's so nice!

The fringes that circle its body,
Which epicures think should be clear'd,
Are the animal's lungs—for, 'tis odd, he,
Like a foreigner, breathes *through his beard*!
And among all its memorabilia,
Than this structure there's none half so queer,
Though Sharpey may say they are *cilia*,
A wiser contrivance to "speer."
Let him try!

Now, these are the facts in the history
Of an oyster I'd on you impress;
I've saved them up plain without mystery—
To cook them would just make a mess.
So, now, boys, we'll fetch in the whisky,
Since the water is hot on the hob,
Whilst we stir up our native so frisky,
By sticking a knife in his gob,
Dear ould fish!

B. B.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 10 (annual meeting).—Lord Wrottesley, pres., in the chair. The report of the council was read, whence we select the following information. The gold medal was awarded to Mr. F. Baily for his persevering and skilful management of, and complete success in, the repetition of the Cavendish experiment; and the council say, "that in no instance whatever, since the foundation of the society, has its medal been more worthily won, whether the result be looked at with respect to the skill and industry by which it was attained, or to the complete sufficiency of the memoir in which it is promulgated."—The 14th volume of the memoirs is wholly devoted to an account of this experiment.—The old method of forming the Arabic figures will be carried into effect in all the future publications of the society, in lieu of the numerical typography now in use.—After the reading of the report, the president explained in detail the grounds of the award of the gold medal, and the more than usual obligation under which the society has been laid by Mr. Baily's patient and sagacious proceedings.—The object of the *Cavendish experiment* is, to determine the mean density of the earth. From seventeen experiments, Cavendish in 1797 deduced 5.45; and from fifty-seven, M. Reich of Freiberg, in 1836, 5.44, for the mean density of the earth.

The experiments of Mr. Baily were commenced in October 1838, and were continued until May 1842. The Government in 1837 granted 500*l.* for the purpose: 400*l.* has been expended in the actual experiment; and the remaining 100*l.*, with the sanction of the pre-

* There is a slight obscurity about this stanza. We must not suppose that oysters actually wear Chesterfield wrappers; although, being water-proof, such would form good coverings for an oyster-bed, and many people would like to see them at the bottom of the sea. The meaning seems to be, that the oysters roll themselves up in their liners in the same manner that a Member of Parliament envelopes himself in a cheap one-pound-two. Perhaps also from the term pea-coat, there may be a delicate allusion to the reproductive system of the animal, not elsewhere mentioned in this beautiful Irish melody.

sent Government, is to be applied in part payment of the expense of printing the results. The mean of all the experiments gives 5.675 as the mean density of the earth, with a probable error of .004. The president said, "We may confidently assert that this important element of the physical part of astronomy is settled within very narrow limits." The getting rid of the anomalies of the torsion-pendulum has added to the distinguished character of the result; and for this, science is indebted to Prof. Forbes, who suggested that the radiation of heat from the large masses might, when they were brought up close to the torsion-box or case of the pendulum, affect the inside of the case; and recommended that the outside of the case, and the masses themselves, should be gilt. In compliance, precautions were taken, and the anomalies were substantially removed. The lesson thus read to experimentalists on the effects of radiant heat will, it may be hoped, lead to further inquiries.

The officers for the ensuing year are:—President—F. Baily, Esq. Vice-presidents—G. B. Airy, Esq.; A. De Morgan, Esq.; Rev. G. Fisher; Lord Wrottesley. Treasurer—G. Bishop, Esq. Secretaries—T. Galloway, Esq.; Rev. R. Main. Foreign Secretary—Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. Council—S. H. Christie, Esq.; Rev. W. R. Dawes; T. Jones, Esq.; J. Lee, Esq.; Capt. W. Ramsay, R.N.; E. Riddle, Esq.; R. W. Rothman, Esq.; Rev. R. Sheepshanks; Lieut. W. S. Stratford, R.N.; C. B. Vignoles, Esq.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 27.—Sir C. Malcolm in the chair. The reading of Mr. Schomburgk's account of his journey from Pirara to the source of the Takutu was resumed and terminated. The very great length of this paper, and its numerous details, preclude our giving more than a brief outline of the traveller's progress, with the chief features of the river Takutu and the country it traverses. Mr. Schomburgk and his party quitted Pirara on the 26th March; and after a march of fifteen miles, reached the confluence of the river Pirara with the Mahu. A serious accident detained them till the 2d April, when they continued their route to the junction of the Mahu with the Takutu. The road traversed was over savannahs, and the heat was extreme. The latitude of the junction of the two rivers was found to be 3° 35' 8" N., and the difference of longitude between Pirara and the confluence 1° 36' 11" W. in time. A trigonometrical measurement, made in 1838, gave for the width of the Takutu 192 yards before it receives the Mahu, and the latter was 263 yards. The former river was, however, now dwindled to a small rivulet, its waters of a light-bluish colour, and in many places almost stagnant; while the Mahu, though lower than generally, urged forward a large body of dark-brown water. On the 6th the party proceeded, the corials ascending slowly up the now shallow Takutu. They had frequently to be unloaded, which, together with a heat of from 130° to 132° Fahr., and legions of sand-flies, rendered the journey most tedious and unpleasant. In the dry bed of the river Mr. Schomburgk found fine agates, cornelian, and opal, and in some places a black sand, with minute quantities of gold, but whether in sufficient quantity to be worth washing for, there was no time to ascertain. The land on both sides of the river, that is, the whole of the savannah between the Rupununi and the Rio Branco, is covered with sharp angular fragments of quartz-rock, which force the Indians into the use of sandals:

they prepare them from the leaves of the Ita palm, a tree, even when dead, valuable to the natives, as in its prostrate trunk are deposited, in large quantities, the larvæ of a large beetle, esteemed by them, and even by many Europeans, a great delicacy. A salt is also procured from the tree by incineration. Natural sections of the soil shew it to be formed of white and ochreous clays, much mixed with rounded pebbles, and scarcely covered by a few inches of vegetable mould. Continuing their journey, the travellers passed successively the Macupa and the Cupaya affluents, coming in from the left bank, the latter as large as the Pirara; then the Mucu Mucu, the Camu, and the Amarimani on the right bank, when they reached the western extremity of the Canuku mountains, of which Mount Ilamikipang was found, by trigonometrical measurement, to be 2500 feet above the savannah. The Sawara-uru, an affluent on the right bank, was next passed. By this river and a portage the Rupununi is reached in three days. Hitherto hunting and fishing had been very successful. Blue macaws were found to be abundant, and to make excellent soup. On the land, however, the dangerous rattle-snake was to be dreaded; and in the river, caimans and sting-rays hardly less to be feared. On one occasion, later in the journey, one of the men was driven frantic, so as to bite the sand and bury his head in it, from the pain inflicted by the wound from a sting-ray. Mr. Schomburgk considers April as the commencement of the flowery season here, whether rain has fallen or not. Continuing their course, and getting the corials over the rapids and falls as best they could, they proceeded towards the Curato mountains. They had passed the Skabank, an affluent from the right bank, but finding it impossible to ascend the river in their boats, from the want of water, they abandoned them on the 17th April, and resolved to continue the journey by land. Having unloaded the corials, the baggage was carried on to a Wapisiana village, at the foot of Mount Tenette. And here Mr. Schomburgk was enabled to connect, by trigonometrical operations, the Canuku mountains with the Curato. The prospect from the mountain Tenette is described as very beautiful. The Curato mountains form a small chain of about five miles from N. to S., of which the highest summit, in 2° 47' N., reaches 3000 feet. They are densely wooded. While here, magnetic observations were also made, which being completed, the route was resumed, and at the point where the Curarari falls into the Takutu on its right bank, this latter river was crossed. Numerous bees'-neests had been met with in the trees, the bees making a very sweet honey, but no wax; they sting severely; but another kind was met with, making both honey and wax, but having no sting. Arrived at the mountain Kuipaiti, on the left bank of the river, more bearings were taken. The savannah at the foot of this mountain was covered with beautiful white lilies, and climbing among the trees were fine scarlet-blossomed passion-flowers. The stream Curari was next passed, which, by means of a portage to the Guidiwan, communicates with the Rio Branco; and the travellers arrived at a group of mountains of no great height. Passing these they came to the river Watuwan, a foaming torrent 150 yards wide, which was crossed with difficulty, owing to the great strength of the current. The Kai-irite mountain bore S. 54° W., and shone with dazzling whiteness; it is of white quartz, and being colder than the surrounding atmosphere, is al-

ways wet, so that the sun's rays, impinging under a certain angle, cause it to shine, and is the origin of its name, which signifies "mountain of the moon." This phenomenon is common to other mountains, and has been noticed by Humboldt. Passing more hilly groups, the party reached, on the 27th, the Tuarutu mountains, on approaching which, forest and savannahs seemed to struggle which should prevail in the landscape. After crossing these mountains, the river Manatiwan was reached; it has dark water, and falls into the Takutu; and beyond this the party halted at a Wapisiana settlement, which, named from the neighbouring mountains, is called "Tuarutu." Mr. Schomburgk here describes the appearance of the Indians, and the ludicrous astonishment testified by them at all they saw. There are several settlements in the neighbourhood, of two huts each; the soil is uncommonly fertile in the copses scattered about the savannahs; and, from a feeling of independence, each family has its separate settlement. The Indians know how to preserve fish, by smoking it, and are also aware of the advantage of securing it from air, as they keep it in bags hermetically closed. The Tuarutu mountains, to the north of the settlement, are about ten miles in their greatest length, and attain a height of 1800 feet above the Takutu. To the south rose the Ossotschuni mountains, chiefly of granitic and amphibolous rocks. The Indians say that tobacco grows wild in Uruwai, among the Ossotschuni mountains. To the south of this group commence thick forests, and the blue outlines of the Essequibo mountains break the horizon to the S.E. In the same direction lay Mount Vindana, on the right or eastern side of the river. From this mountain the Takutu receives its first tributary of any consequence. Here Mr. Schomburgk recognised in the distance his old acquaintances the Wangwai and Amucu mountains, as also a mountain named Uassari, mentioned by Humboldt. Soon after a wood was entered, consisting of numerous palms, and the tents were pitched on the side of a small rivulet, overgrown with natus and wild bamboo. The tents were shaded by the princely Carolina, some of whose fruit burst during the night with a loud crack, scattering all around the seeds which they contained, many of which fell upon the tent with a noise like hail. Continuing their route along the Ossotschuni mountains, they met in the forests such numerous bodies of ants, that their number, says Mr. Schomburgk, would be disbelieved if I were even to estimate it far under the truth. One column was a foot wide and three or four hundred yards long; each was carrying a bit of leaf, brought from a tree eighty or ninety feet high. Their hills are frequently several hundred feet in circumference, and from ten to twelve feet high, and so undermined, that it is dangerous to walk over them. These ants are great enemies to cultivation, and as they destroy every vegetable, the provision-grounds are frequently abandoned in consequence of their depredations. A Macusi settlement, called Maripa, was now reached, the inhabitants of which, with those of two others in the vicinity, were the last Indians west of the sources of the Essequibo. Brazil nuts are here abundant. Taking from hence a guide, the party pursued their way through thick forests. During the whole of this day's march not a single drop of water was found. On the 6th, a short hour's walk brought them to the Takutu, and although the water appeared stagnant and was covered with a greenish film, the thirsty travellers were fain to drink of it. The bed of the Takutu was only ten or

twelve feet wide, and its water collected in pools; its colour was almost black, while lower down, before it is joined by the Mahu, it is bluish. The bed of the river was followed for several miles upwards. The dry beds of two small affluents were passed, after the highest of which the Takutu dwindles to a rill, bordered by high trees and thickets of wild bamboo, obscuring completely the sight of the heavens; astronomical observation was therefore impossible; but a rocky platform near was selected, and the position found to be 1° 50' north latitude, and nineteen miles west of Pirara. The next morning, May 8, the orders were given for the return; and the travellers arrived at Pirara on the morning of the 22d May. The party had been absent on this journey nearly two months; and although they had been subjected to great and constant fatigue and excessive heat, no serious sickness had occurred.—In concluding our report, we must observe the impossibility of doing justice to Mr. Schomburgk's very interesting paper by any abstract. He is a traveller of the Humboldtian school, and therefore notices many facts and phenomena which escape ordinary travellers; but the details of which far exceed our limits. A map of the route and geological specimens were exhibited at the meeting.*

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 28.—The secretary read the first part of his paper "On the Esquimaux." The author confined his remarks to a line of country extending along the whole of the northern coast of North America down to Prince William's Sound on the one side, including St. Lawrence Island, and down both shores of Baffin's Bay on the other, a computed distance in a direct line of 5400 miles, exclusive of the deep inlets and bays, because thus far there is no difficulty in proving the identity of this arctic race, while their more close or distant relationship with the natives of Western America and the Aleutian Islands is a matter of considerable doubt. Over this vast extent of country the same physical characters, the same language, and the same style of dress, is found. But Dr. Prichard, the author says, has not accurately described, in his *Natural History of Man*, this nation of fishermen, either in regard to physical characters or to dress, either as to the material or its use. He then proceeds to shew

* The *Guiana Herald* of 24th January, 1843, just received, informs us, that in September last the party again set out to explore the south-western boundary, and ascended the Cotinga river, up to its source at Roraima, a spot which Mr. Schomburgk had before visited in 1839, having then reached it by a different route. The inhabitants of this region are Arecuna Indians, a collateral tribe of the Macousi—the language of the two bearing the same similarity to each other as the Spanish does to the Portuguese. Mr. Schomburgk represents them as a strong and well-made race of beings, and of a warlike disposition. They had recently had some bloody family-feud, caused by some Helen of these wilds, in which had been slain several of the tribe whom Mr. Schomburgk had known in 1839. At this point the party separated; Mr. Schomburgk's brother and Messrs. Goodall and Frere returning to Pirara, while Mr. S., attended by three canoe-men and some Indians, struck across the country, traversing the savannahs and forests to reach the Cuyuni, prosecuting his researches and scientific observations. He met with several plants and flowers he had never before seen, or of which he had previously no knowledge. He likewise saw some hundreds of acres of plantains growing quite wild, and so luxuriantly, that he represents some of the trees as being as thick as a man's body, and growing to the height of forty and fifty feet. Mr. Schomburgk states his own and the party's health as being generally good during their long sojourn in the interior, although all had occasional attacks of fever, and at times suffered greatly from want of food.—*Ed. L. G.*

and to correct, from the works of others and from his own observations and investigations, the erroneous opinions of Dr. Prichard respecting the form of the skull, the stature, the beard, the dress, the sewing-materials, &c., of the Esquimaux. One example must suffice: "The face," Dr. Prichard states, "is of a lozenge-shape, rising like one of the faces of a pyramid, almost to a point." The author of the paper has compared this sketch with four published in Blumenbach's work and four in Morton's *Crania Americana*, with a skull in the collection of the Hunterian Museum of the College of Surgeons, with another in that of the Museum of Guy's Hospital, and with twelve skulls in the extensive and valuable collection of the phrenologist De Ville; but in not a single instance has he found even an approximation to the extraordinary skull figured by Dr. Prichard. "It cannot, therefore," he says, "be considered as typical of the race. It would be as absurd with these materials to agree with Dr. Prichard, as, with our knowledge of the mode of modifying the heads of the natives of North-western America, to agree with Tiedeman, Pentland, and others, that the heads of the extinct race on the Lake of Titicaca were moulded so by nature."

Ethnographical maps, by Gustaf Kombat and Wilhelm Obermüller, presented to the society, were exhibited, as well as several beautifully executed portraits of the principal Caffre chiefs, lent for the occasion.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 20.—Mr. Tooke in the chair. A paper was read, entitled "Agricultural statistics of five parishes in the county of Middlesex," by Mr. Fremeneere. The parishes selected for the inquiry were those of Norwood, Greenford, Perivale, Hanwell, and Ealing.

The soil, &c., of the parish of Norwood, ten miles from London, were described; and it was stated that great prejudice exists against all modern improvements and inventions for the purpose of abridging labour. The wages of the labourer vary from 12s. to 15s. per week. In Greenford no modern machinery of any kind was observed. The wages of labour vary from 12s. to 13s. In Perivale there are no labourers resident—no cottages existing for their use. The wages of labour vary from 12s. to 14s. per week. The parishes of Hanwell and Ealing offer little of interest. The fruit-gardens of the latter are first stocked with large fruit-trees; they are then thickly planted with those of a smaller kind, and with strawberries, and such vegetables as are found to thrive best. The quantity of manual labour which the cultivation of these gardens requires is immense, and cannot be estimated at less than thirty persons per acre; and the average rent is 10l. per acre. The wages of labour vary from 10s. to 15s. per week; and the proportion of women to men employed throughout the year is as 2 to 1. Considerable benefit has been conferred on the labouring population and poor of this parish by the Bishop of London having, in the year 1832, as lord of the manor, granted twenty acres of land for the purpose of allotment to labourers, in portions of twenty rods to each person, at a yearly rent of 5s. The land is now divided into 146 allotments; and so great is the demand for those that become vacant, that there are now fifty applicants for the first vacant lot. The plots are cultivated with vegetables of various kinds, of which potatoes form the chief.

A sketch of the state of education in the foregoing parishes accompanied the paper, by

which it appears that the proportion of children receiving instruction to the total population is only about one-eighth. The town of Brentford, which forms part of the parish of Ealing, has been for several years past in a state of progressive decline, and the deterioration has been accelerated of late by the great and almost complete disuse of it as a posting-station on the western-road. The consequence has been a great state of suffering among those who were formerly employed as dependents upon the numerous posting-houses. The labouring population consists of about 3000 individuals, who may be divided into three classes—those engaged in the market-gardens, fishermen, and others occupied at the gas-works, water-works, and distillery. The first and last classes receive about 12s. a week; the earnings of the second are of course very precarious.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Feb. 22.—Mr. Jukes's patent furnace was fully described, and illustrated by a working model. (See *Lit. Gaz.* No. 1329).

March 1.—Mr. W. Pole, vice-president, in the chair. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk was elected a member. Mr. Whishaw read a paper on arithmography, accompanied by several diagrams illustrative of this new art of universal writing. The Arabic characters being those ordinarily used throughout Europe, as well as in many other parts of the world, whether for purposes of commerce, mensuration, astronomy, &c., are taken as the groundwork of this system. Mr. Whishaw's Arithmographical Dictionary contains 12,200 words, including terms of art, &c.; and, in addition, an appendix, containing 7326 proper names, names of persons, kingdoms, provinces, principal rivers, &c. of the world: the words are numbered regularly from the beginning to the end of the dictionary, so that the particular word, or the number corresponding with that word, is readily found. And it is evident that, if a French or Italian dictionary were similarly prepared, this system of numerical reference would form a complete key to the three languages. Nouns are distinguished by writing the first figure larger than the rest, and verbs by writing the last figure larger than the rest; the cases of nouns and adjectives are distinguished by prefixing a small figure, as—

Nominative, '7042, *a man, homo, άνθρωπος*

Genitive, '7042, *of a man, hominis, ἀνθρώπου*, &c.

The tenses and persons of verbs are, in like manner, represented by fixing small figures before and after the number corresponding with any particular verb—as, '46391⁶, *they loved*. The small ⁴ shews the perfect or fourth tense, ⁶ representing the third person plural. When names of persons or places are to be represented by their corresponding numbers, a line is to be written under those numbers; as, 5124, *Pompey*; 4841, *Peterborough*. Where numbers are to be read numerically, a line is placed over the figures; as, 2000 7861, *or two thousand people*. By this system an Englishman might correspond with a German, or a Welchman with an Italian, without either knowing the language. The expense to each country adopting this system of communication would be in the preparation and construction of a complete arithmographical lexicon, which would be repaid by the copies sold to the public.

8/h.—Mr. W. Tooke, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Blashfield, assisted by Mr. Prosser, the inventor, described a new material for making tessellated pavements, and explained practically the pro-

cess of constructing the same. Three years ago Mr. Prosser discovered, that by subjecting a mixture of pulverised felspar and fine clay to a strong pressure between steel dies, the powder was compressed into about one-fourth of its bulk, and became a compact body much harder and considerably less porous than the common porcelain. The first application of this discovery was to the manufacture of buttons. One of the principal purposes, however, to which this invention is now applied is that of constructing tessera for pavements, &c.; suggested by Mr. Blashfield, who, in conjunction with Messrs. Wyatt, Parker, and Co., have already carried out the invention to a considerable extent in the construction of tessera of various shapes, sizes, and colours; which, being made in steel dies of exactly similar form, can be put together in the most complicated designs with extreme accuracy. The machine for making these tessera is very simple, on the principle of the coining-press. The powder, in as dry a state as possible, is placed in the die, and by pressure its bulk is reduced in thickness from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ inches. When removed from the press, the tessera are placed in an oven to undergo the process of baking. These tessera will bear a pressure of forty tons. They have been put to severe tests in respect to the effect of frost on them; and may also be exposed to a considerable degree of heat, so that flues may be constructed below the tessellated pavements they form without causing any injury to them. Blue and green colouring is produced by metallic oxides in the process of baking; but other colours are mixed up before being submitted to pressure. Very compact and durable bricks are also made by a similar process, but subjected of course to a much greater pressure, which is effected by the use of the hydraulic press. Likewise slabs of elaborate design, and richly inlaid with brilliantly coloured devices, suitable for chimney-pieces, &c., by being submitted to a pressure of 250 tons before baking. Numerous beautiful specimens of tessera, and slabs of every variety of shape and design, were exhibited; and several tessera were made by the machine and distributed.

Mr. F. Braithwaite described the patent process of producing irregular surfaces in wood in imitation of carving, the subject being illustrated by numerous specimens of mouldings, finials, &c., including a chair of rich design and elaborate workmanship. We have already more than once directed attention to these beautiful imitations, almost fac-similes of old carvings produced from the iron moulds by pressure.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

March 7.—The president in the chair. H.R.H. Prince Albert was unanimously elected by acclamation an honorary member of the institution. The discussion was renewed upon the American locomotive engines, by which the carriages were drawn up the Lickey inclined plane. The only paper read was by Mr. Macquorn Rankine, "On the causes of the fracture of railway-axles." He contended that it was not proved that the fibrous texture of the iron underwent a gradual change into a crystallised structure: his opinion being, that the process of deterioration was gradual without loss of the fibrous texture; that the fracture, as shewn by numerous examples, appeared to have commenced with a smooth incision all round at the shoulder or recess turned for the bearing against the body; this incision increased in depth according to the age of the axles, until the still fibrous portion in the centre became too weak to support

the shocks, and sudden failure occurred. Several reasons were given; among them was, that the vibratory movement being suddenly checked in its passage from the smaller journal to the larger body of the axle, the shock first caused a separation of the molecules, and that a recurrence of this produced the incision which had been noticed in all the broken axles. A practical means of remedying this was instanced: it was by turning all the journals with easy curves in the shoulder, and not at right angles; and that they should be forged in that form, in order that the fibre might be continuous.

In the discussion which ensued, the effect of vibration on pieces of ordnance, and on muskets on firing, was instanced as bearing on the subject; and a decided approval was given to hollow axles, as being less likely to be affected by concussion than solid ones, as the vibrations would pass freely through them. The monthly ballot for members took place, and several were elected.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, March 4, 1843.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of Feb. 27.—The only memoir read was one by M. Gerdy "On the symptoms and progress of the inflammation of the bones;" the remaining short time previously to secret committee was occupied with reading in abstract the correspondence received.

M. Bravais forwarded a memoir on the self-movement of the solar system in space; and M. Villeneuve an addition to his former memoir on the barometer of Gay-Lussac.

M. Petit, director of the Observatory at Toulouse, communicated the *résumé* of the meteorological observations made in that city during the years 1839 to 1842. The mean temperature of the air of Toulouse during these four years, taking the mean of maximum and minimum each day, is 13°·22; that of the public fountains during 1841 and 1842, 12°·873; and that of the water in the wells of the Observatory, at a depth of 8 metres, for the same two years, is 12°·777. The mean quantity of rain fallen during the same period is 561^m·572.

M. Lamarche also sent meteorological observations made at Cherbourg during the year 1842. The following is the general mean of atmospheric temperature at the ordinary hours of observation:—

9 A.M.	11°·64	9 P.M.	10·45
Noon	12°·55	Mean of maxima	14·37
3 P.M.	13·17	Mean of minima	7·40

The total quantity of rain fallen in the year at 1^m above the ground was 1^m·039.

At Dijon, according to M. Delarue, the maximum heat during the month of January 1843 was +13° on the 31st; the minimum —7° on the 22d.

At Paris, for the same month, max. +13°·9 on the 28th; min. —3°·1 on the 22d.

MM. Danger and Flandin communicated the continuation of their experiments relating to the action of arsenic on sheep. Their more recent object has been to determine the space of time requisite for the animal to get completely rid of the poison when it had been administered in a large dose. The case was a sheep that had survived the taking 16 grammes of arsenious acid in powder. It was killed on the thirty-eighth day after the experiment, its organs were healthy, and no trace of arsenic could be discovered. The viscera were eaten by a dog, and several persons fed on the flesh, some for two days together, without the slightest ill effects. The dog which had eaten the

viscera of the three poisoned sheep had not died. To the sixth day traces of arsenic from him were detected, but none could be discovered on the ninth day, when he was killed; and his internal organs were healthy.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, March 2.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. H. Sweeting, Univ. College; J. A. Froude, fellow of Exeter College.

Bachelors of Arts.—J. H. Wilson, Exeter College. CAMBRIDGE, March 1.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Master of Arts.—H. J. Whitfield, Downing College.

Bachelors of Arts.—S. Harvey, Corpus Christi Coll.; J. S. Bage, St. John's College; J. Grant, Pembroke Coll.; T. Burnaby, A. Child, C. P. Lindsay, Trin. Coll.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 9.—Mr. Gurney in the chair. Mr. Birch's paper on the Xanthian marbles was concluded. Some observations by Mr. Kempe were then read, on the Devil's Dyke in Cambridgeshire, which he supposes to be a work of the period of the Roman occupation of our island.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geographical, 8½ P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.

Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 8½ P.M.; Ethnological, 8 P.M.; Meteorological (anniversary meeting), 8 P.M.

Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; Statistical (anniversary meeting), 3 P.M.; Microscopical, 8 P.M.; London Institution, 7 P.M.

Thursday.—Royal, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; Friday.—Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.; Botanical, 8 P.M.

Saturday.—Mathematical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

[The following discussion took place after the reporters for the newspapers had left with their notes relating to more usual civic and political affairs. A friend supplied us with the substance, as being peculiarly Literary Gazette matter.]

On the 27th ult., Mr. T. Lott brought on the motion respecting the preservation of the City Antiquities, of which he had given notice about a month since.

Mr. Lott stated his regret that the city of London, which was boasted of as the first city in the world, was (as far as its municipal government was concerned) far behind others in promoting literature and science. It was, until within a very few years, without a library, and while continental cities were fostering the arts and sciences, by the establishment of museums as depositories of specimens for reference and instruction, the city of London was totally destitute of any thing of the kind. The study of antiquities on the Continent is also properly appreciated as an auxiliary to history; and museums are to be found attached to the municipal institutions of most cities and towns, as receptacles of the various objects of ancient art which illustrate local history or habits, manners, and costume of the people in former times. In the Guildhall of the city of London a miserable cupboard was all that was devoted to the purpose. It was a well-known fact, that in making the excavations which are daily being carried on for the construction of sewers, and for building new streets, very interesting relics of antiquity were constantly brought to light, such as foundations of buildings, tessellated pavements, fragments of architecture, monumental inscriptions, domestic implements and utensils, coins, &c. Many of these were destroyed by the workmen, and others were sold to individuals, who (unlike the city autho-

rities) could comprehend and appreciate them, and thus they were lost to the corporation, for the want of a proper supervision. A neighbour of his (Mr. Lott) had secured a very valuable antique, a bronze statue of Diana (?), a relic that ought to have found its way into the city museum. He relied on the zealous co-operation of the sewers' committee in carrying out his motion, "that it be referred to the commissioners of sewers to consider and report to this court upon the best means of securing for this corporation the valuable and interesting relics of antiquity which are constantly being dug up in the formation of new streets and sewers within the city, in order that the same may be placed in the museum attached to the city library."

Mr. Anderton ironically seconded the motion; and after ridiculing its utility, hoped that the museum would possess a rare collection of the thick skulls so often dug up in the city!

Mr. Prior warmly advocated the motion, and expressed his sorrow that in the present day the observations of gentlemen who brought any matter before the court connected with science or literature, should be interrupted by members who had not the mind or talent to appreciate either, and therefore endeavoured to cry it down by coarse ribaldry. Such a disgraceful mode of proceeding was only of recent date in the court, and a vigorous stand ought to be made against it. If the learned member for Farrington (Mr. Anderton) were to be in that court a hundred years he would never conceive or suggest a measure so interesting or useful as that under discussion.

Mr. R. Taylor spoke in approbation of the measure. Antiquarian research supplied a connecting link in the chain of history between time past and present. There was no locality which afforded better opportunities for the pursuit than the city of London; and a discouragement of it by the civic authorities would draw upon them an imputation of disgraceful ignorance. He concurred in the well-merited rebuke of a member for the buffoonery with which matters of this sort were, by a certain class, attempted to be met.

Mr. Anderton (whose jokes on the matter had kept a knot of gentlemen around him in a roar of laughter) apologised to the court for his conduct, and proposed, by way of atonement, that when he was no more, he should be placed as a mummy in the museum.

The motion was ordered to be referred to the Commissioners of Sewers.*

XANTHUS: NEW EXPEDITION.

We rejoice to learn that Mr. Fellowes is destined again to explore the Valley of the Xanthus, and under, we trust, more favourable and efficient auspices than presided over his last expedition (see *Literary Gazette*, No. 1363). We are informed that Mr. Fellowes, with a corps of sixty men, will leave England so as to reach his destination in the month of October next. This is the beginning of the season when the necessary operations can be carried on; for in this particular locality and climate, there is only a winter of three or four days' heavy rains; after

* The Commissioners of Sewers have been, and are, we fear, the great destructives of ancient remains, and perhaps (considering the education and habits of the majority) we may congratulate ourselves on what has been saved. Some years ago a treasure of gold coins was seized by the then lord mayor, and not one specimen, we have been assured, was made available for antiquarian research. A quantity of nobles of Edw. III. was found, twelve years ago, in building London Bridge; they were seized on account of the city, and not one of them ever after heard of. *Sic transit gloria antiquitatum!*

which, from the month of October till the month of May, the weather is delightful and salubrious. In May, however, the malaria takes possession of the happy Valley, and is so fatal to human life, that the entire population, having sown the fields with maize, or other grain, fly to the adjacent mountains, and leave the crops to grow as they list in the utterly deserted region of their previous seven or eight months' abode. In October they return again to their residence and their harvest.

Not only may we hope to see the Horse Tomb safely transported to England, but other important discoveries made, and their fruits also brought to enrich our treasures of ancient art. Whether for enterprise, zeal, or ability to perform this task in the most gratifying manner, it would be impossible to name a gentleman so competent as one who has already accomplished so much as Mr. Charles Fellowes.

The Saint's Day. Painted by J. P. Knight, A.R.A.; engraved by W. Chevalier.

THE engraving for 1841 presented to the subscribers to the Art-Union of London; and, it grieves us to be obliged to say, very discredit-able to the artists and the arts. We could not have supposed it possible that any association for the encouragement of the latter could have sanctioned the issue of so poor a production. The whole subject is executed in a style so black and rotten as to resemble a worn-out print; in many instances the features are distorted and unnatural; and even in the lights there are members so indefinitely shadowed forth, that the spectator cannot distinguish a foot from a pudding. Look, for instance, at the left feet of the boy and girl on the right and left of the mother and child: they are destitute of toes, and the child behind the mother's head is perfectly absurd. The countenance of the boy next the sweetmeat-man is another monstrosity; and the cock of his left eyebrow only equalled by the same twist in the same brow of the mother, already alluded to. It is always with regret that we find ourselves obliged to make remarks of this kind; but the truth is, that the performance is a blot upon the arts, and unfortunately promulgated under auspices and circumstances which render its unworthiness the more to be deprecated. Such things can never promote the success of our national school in painting or design, and still less, as Thomas Hood has it (spite of the lottery!), in drawing.

Italy, &c. Part XIV. By W. Brockedon, Esq. Duncan and Malcolm; Glasgow and Edinburgh, Blackie and Son.

SUBIACO, Perugia, and Chiusa—the last especially sweet and pretty—are the embellishments of this Part, which carries on the work with the same beauty and spirit as at first.

THE COCKNEY CATECHISM, OR LONDON ONE LIE! LESSON X.

Various Notes on past and new Grievances. Piqua-Hedge Tea. Botany. Chemistry. Tests.

Aunt M. I am charged with "having taken up a prejudice against the middle classes, some of the best friends of the *Literary Gazette*;" but I have done no such thing. I have endeavoured to detect roguery whether prevailing among the high, middle, or lower classes; and I conceive that every honest individual in every class ought to feel obliged to me for exposing the tricks and frauds which prevent fair dealers from earning a livelihood by their honourable exertions.

Pri. How could any body be so mistaken as to fancy otherwise?

Aunt M. I know not; but the Editor has sent me these letters of complaint. Another of them remonstrates with me for attempting to "write down London tradesmen for what the very low ones do! men no respectable families deal with;" to which I equally reply, I have done no such thing. No one values the just more than I do; but it is for their protection and encouragement that the cheats should be pointed out.

Pri. Certainly.

Aunt M. As well might I be accused of thinking every servant dishonest because I have stated facts which deeply affect a too considerable number of that useful and necessary body, who are perhaps tempted, as well as the tradesmen with whom they deal, to transgress their better principles, by the long and excessive credit so often required by the upper ranks. It opens a wide door to imposition of every kind.

Pri. Short accounts make long friends.

Aunt M. And promote, if any thing can, honest dealings. But here is another letter, "F. C. H."

Pri. Also blaming you?

Aunt M. No! Thanking me for my services, and aiding me in my task. The writer (a clergyman of high character), says,—"What is sold under the name of the *Piqua Plant*, as a substitute for tea, has been carefully examined by me; and found to consist of hops, sweet-scented vernal grass, and, I think (but I am not sure), a small proportion of peach-leaves. These ingredients are mixed up with oak-bark, in very fine powder, which imitates the rough, astringent flavour of tea, and makes the infusion appear strong, by its red colour. I obtained, from half an ounce of the *Piqua Mixture*, one scruple of oak-bark powder."

Phi. It should be Oakqua instead of Piqua.

Aunt M. (laughing.) But we will have another cup of tea, or rather of its factitious rival. That sold in London, and obtained from suburban hedges, has been carefully analysed by a very skillful chemist; and he tells me that it could not be chemically distinguished in its infusion from black tea, except that soda turned the genuine infusion deep brown, while it caused the spurious to turn bright yellow.

Pri. Chemistry is excellent for detecting fraudulent and artificial articles.

Aunt M. Yes; and it may be no useless part of a Lesson to inform you, that tea (so important and universal in consumption) can be chemically distinguished from all factitious preparations by the presence of a crystalline proximate principle, termed *theine*, which is absent in all the "British tea." This theine is identical with the active principle of coffee, or *caffeine*, and nearly resembles that of cocoa, or *theobromine*—a remarkable coincidence. Seven thousand pounds of the "British Leaf," as it was called, were burnt in the Excise-Office yard about five years ago, seized from one merchant in the city.

Pri. And others still carry on the same trade?

Aunt M. Notoriously and extensively; but botany, as well as chemistry, affords curious tests for the detection of such frauds.

Pri. Explain.

Aunt M. The only satisfactory mode is, by macerating the suspected tea in water and unfolding the leaves. The Chinese tea is obtained from different species of *thea* and *camellia*, all of which have lanceolate, or ovato-lanceolate leaves; and this will distinguish them from the white-thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), the most

usual British adulterate, which has lobed leaves; and from the sloe or blackthorn (*Prunus speciosa*), which has small ovato-lanceolate leaves, that may be confounded with those of tea on a cursory examination, though their smaller size, closer veins, and sharpness of their minute serratures, will enable a tolerably practical eye to distinguish them.

Pri. How learnedly you speak!

Aunt M. I am speaking from a learned and experienced voice. I must be taught myself before I can teach you. If, on soaking a specimen of tea in water and unfolding the leaves, any are found which are divided, or lobed, you may be certain they are not true tea.

Pri. A *hortus siccus*, but neither black nor green?

Aunt M. Neither. But there is not always an original difference between the two. The green colour is given to black tea, real or fictitious, by shaking the leaves in a bag with chrome yellow (chromate of lead!), or Prussian blue (ferrocyanide of iron), according to the tint required for sale under its new name, and advanced price.

Pri. Lead or iron tea! The first is worst.

Aunt M. Yes, it is just the same as they paint yellow coaches with, though riders in them little think how much chrome they may have inside as well as out.

Pri. I have noticed a great many yellow-looking persons riding in carriages. Can it be owing to that?

Aunt M. No, my dear, that colour is owing to climate, bile, and indolence. But we had better not begin a new topic to-day. Before we start on our walk, let me just finish my tea-table miscellany, by telling you that green tea loses by infusion in the process of tea-making 29.5 per cent, and black 38.75 (on average). You see that tea off carpets cannot be very strong!

THE DRAMA.

Covent Garden.—On Monday *Love* was tried with a *débutant* of the name of Paumier as *Hoon*, and Mrs. Ryder, from the Aberdeen Theatre, as the *Countess of Eppenstein*. Mr. P. has, we believe, essayed the stage unsuccessfully before; and we are not now so much surprised at his failure as at his having been brought forward again in a principal part at a national theatre. Unless such actors pay, instead of being paid, for such appearances, there must be a marvellous lack of judgment in allowing them. The thing was altogether so bad, that the lady had scarcely a fair opportunity of shewing what she could do; she was merely correct and level: unless there are some other characters, acted with spirit, to play to, more is exceedingly difficult.

Adelphi.—On Monday another novelty from the French was produced here by Mr. Sterling, with his usual success. It is a piece of multi-form intrigue, called *Captain Charlotte*, from a smart milliner, who, in a jealous dilemma, assumes the uniform and bearing of a bold soldier. The part was played by Miss Kate Howard with great vivacity; and as the situations were good and the action bustling, she carried the house with her to the end, ably seconded by Wright, Wilkinson, and other performers.

French Plays.—Madame Albert's engagement concluded last week, and her parting was one of mutual regret. Varied to an unusual degree, the pleasure she afforded was rendered the greater by the frequent change; the impression she has made will not speedily be effaced; and her performance of *Marie*, received with tumultuous acclamation, cannot be quickly

forgotten. Mdlle. Plessy has made her *ré-entrée*; the only novelty in her performance is, *S. A. R. la Duchesse*, in *Le Portrait Vivant*, a new comedy lately produced at Paris. There is nothing that merits any particular notice in this character; which is as usual an "affaire du cœur," betwixt her and one Kouil D'Estonville, *fig d'un Avocat du parlement de Rennes*, which is not, however, brought to a very satisfactory conclusion; for whilst we expected that the ordinary rule of a comedy, ending in a happy marriage, would be observed, the fortunate aspirant to a dignified connexion is compensated only with a lieutenancy in the Guards. The appearance of Plessy is as prepossessing as ever, except that we thought we observed her frame was rather more delicate than it appeared last season. All the bewitching beauty, elegance, and refined *naïveté*, that caused such enthusiasm on her first appearance, are unchanged; and if the effects of these be now subdued, we can only account for it by the remark, that we have before enjoyed the pleasure of beholding them, and that now she has been preceded by an actress who took us almost by storm, and forced us into an admiration that her talents made us unable to withstand. Yet both these *artistes* have their excellences, which may be appreciated without damage to either by their approximation. The house continues to be nightly crowded with the *haut ton*.

VARIETIES.

African Trade and Civilisation.—We have not space to continue the statements and arguments respecting the Niger and Fernando Po contained in two letters by "Anglicanus." We can only observe, that the writer denies the connexion with interested parties imputed to him by X. our correspondent last week; points to the intended occupation by the French of the western coast of Africa at Cape Palmas, Gaboon, &c., with factories protected by forts; and strongly insists on the expediency of an English mercantile and political establishment, in possession of Fernando Po.

The Literary Fund anniversary took place on Wednesday, when the officers were re-elected, and a favourable statement made of the distribution of the fund.

City Wellington Statue.—We fear it will be impossible to have this statue erected by the next anniversary of Waterloo, as we were led to suppose from accounts of the progress made in the work. The horse is, however, cast and put together; the figure prepared for casting; and the granite pedestal in a forward condition.

Rise and Progress of Music.—Mr. Toplift, the organist of Trinity Church, Southwark, has commenced a series of lectures on this interesting subject, interspersed with vocal and instrumental illustrations. The third lecture was delivered on Monday at the Eastern Institution, to an audience whose delight and attention must have been highly satisfactory to the lecturer.

Earthquakes.—On the evening of Sunday the 25th ult. the shock of an earthquake was felt at Oban and along the western coast of Scotland. It seemed to pass from east to west, lasted from forty to fifty seconds, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise and a single flash of lightning. Two and fourteen years ago similar shocks took place in the same quarter. In the West Indies, it is to be feared, a more violent and extensive convulsion occurred on the 8th ult., at 10½ A.M. The accounts are from St. Thomas's, where the alarm was extreme, but no great damage was sustained. The rumours by vessels passing St.

Kitts and Montserrat, however, seem to indicate that some dreadful calamity may have befallen the more eastern islands. At St. Kitts the Court and Custom-house had been thrown down; and the whole island of Montserrat was enveloped in a cloud of dust. The vessel (the *Thames*, Captain Haste) from which this was observed, was itself terribly affected by the shock.

English Bull.—There is not a bad bull in the Drury Lane play-bills this week, announcing promenade concerts "every Wednesday and Friday, the Theatre being closed on those nights!"

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Protection to English Literature under the New Copyright and Customs Act.—Those who visit the continent, or purchase at home foreign editions of English books, should be made aware, that the law, after the 1st April next, will totally prohibit the importation, under any pretext whatever, of such editions. A meeting of the principal publishers was held, on the 3d of March, at Messrs. Longman and Co.'s, at which Mr. Murray, Mr. Colburn, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Ridgway, and several other gentlemen, were present, when the very important provisions of the Copyright Act and the New Customs Act—which totally prohibit the importation of foreign reprints—were taken into consideration, and a form of the notice to be given to H. M. Commissioners of Customs of existing copyrights, as required by the act, was agreed upon. It is most desirable all authors and publishers should co-operate in giving effect to the provisions of the act, and that the notices should be delivered to the Commissioners of Customs before the 18th of this month, as the act comes into full operation on the 1st day of April next. This act will effectually prevent the importation of foreign reprints: but authors and publishers must be warned that they will not have the advantages of this protection, if they do not give the notice required by the act, and inform all persons travelling upon the continent must remember, that they will not be any longer permitted to bring home such foreign copies of English works as they may purchase abroad.

A splendid collection of fac-similes of MSS. of all ages and nations now in existence in the several public libraries of England, France, Germany, Italy, &c., is in course of publication at Paris. The work will be comprised in four folio volumes, accompanied by 300 coloured plates, and will contain, among others, autograph specimens of the celebrated Dante of the Vatican, the Greek Dioscorides, the most famous specimen of Greek calligraphy which antiquity has handed down to us—the Egyptian papyrus, at the Louvre; the Psalter presented by Charlemagne to Pope Adrian; the Prayer-book of Mary Queen of Scots—the Lay of the Minnesingers—the Breviary used by the Emperor Charles V. Also a Phœnician MS. of 2000 years prior to the Christian era—the papyrus of Heracleum—and other specimens of Slavonic, Anglo-Saxon, Lombard, and Oriental writings.—*United States Literary Advertiser*, New York, January.

Hebrew Volume.—The *Charleston Courier* notices a rare literary curiosity in that city. It is a Hebrew Prayer-book thirteen hundred and fifty-seven years old! The *Courier* says it is an immense volume, written in the Hebrew character, on parchment of the finest quality, altogether with the pen, and with an accuracy and beauty that makes it a masterpiece of penmanship.—*Ibid.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

A Marriage-Gift, by a Mother: a Legacy to her Children, post 8vo, 5s. cloth.—An English-Greek Lexicon, for the Use of Colleges and Schools, by the Rev. J. A. Giles, LL.D., 8vo, 7s. 6d.—Statistical Tables of Great Britain and its Dependencies, brought up to the Year 1843, by W. F. Spackman, 12mo, 3s.—Hymns, from the Church-Service, by T. Ragg, 24mo, 2s. 6d.—Lusitana Illustrata: Notices on the History, Antiquities, Literature, &c., of Portugal, by J. Adamson, F.S.A., &c., Part I, 7s. 6d.—Meyer's Illustrations of British Birds and their Eggs, No. 78 (completing the Work), folio, 12s. 6d.—The Gardener and Practical Florist, First Vol. 1843, imp 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth.—Twelve Sermons, preached at Glasgow, by the Rev. Isaac Hitchen, 8vo, 7s. 6d.—Chaff and Wheat, by the Rev. J. Haslegrave, 18mo, 2s. 6d.—A Dream of a Queen's Reign, 1s. 6d.—Holy Matrimony, its Duties and Dignity, by E. Strachey, 18mo, 3s. 6d.—Supplement to Bridgewater Treatises: Geology and Astronomy, by D. M. Mackintosh, 8vo, 3s.—Handley Cross; or, the Spall-Hunt, by the Author of "Jorroek's Jaunts and Jollities," 3 vols. p. 8vo, 11s. 6d.—Anatomico-Theology, by the Rev. T. B. Baker, 8vo, 10s. 6d.—The Jews in China, by J. Finn, 12mo, 2s. 6d.—The Emigrant's Hand-Book of Facts, by S. Butler, 18mo, 3s.—Dwight's Theology, new edit. 5 vols. 8vo, 35s.—Eminent Holies

ness essential to an efficient Ministry, by the Rev. O. Winslow, 12mo, 2s. 6d.—The H. by Wm. Youatt, new edit. 8vo, 10s.—The Brother to the Moon's Visit to the Court of Queen Vic., oblong, 5s.; coloured, 10s.—J. Britton's Historical and Architectural Essay on Redcliffe Church, Bristol, imp. 8vo, 12s.—The Wives of England, by Mrs. Ellis, post 8vo, 10s.—Miss Pen and her Niece, by Mrs. Stone, 3 vols. post 8vo, 18s.—Abridgement of the Cases upon the subject of the Poor-Law, by W. G. Lamley, Vol. II. 8vo, 7s.—The Duties of the Married State, by J. Foster, 8vo, 12s. 6d.—Secret Prayer, and its accompanying Exercises, by the Rev. J. McGill, 3s. 6d.—Grindrod's Bacchus; a Prize-Essay, 2d edit. 8vo, 7s.—Memoirs and Correspondence of the late Francis Horner, edited by L. Horner, 2 vols. 8vo, 28s.

General Account for the past Year, 1842, kept at Cobham, Surrey.

Month.	No. of days on which rain fell.		Quantity of Rain.		WINDS.				BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.					
	No. of days on which rain fell.	Quantity of Rain.	N.	E.	S.	S.W.	N.W.	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Difference.	High.	Low.	Mean Temp.	Highest.	Lowest.	Difference.	
January	9	83	7	1	1	1	1	13	3	30.045	30.50	29.26	34	19	32.56	37.16	28.29	8.87
February	14	137	2	1	1	1	1	13	3	30.028	30.56	29.30	33	24	41.07	38.17	34.07	14.00
March	21	179	2	1	1	1	1	11	5	29.932	30.40	29.32	136	63	29.985	33.07	31.49	14.58
April	16	132	9	1	1	1	1	11	5	30.104	30.40	29.40	100	81	24.48	38.36	33.56	32.80
May	17	158	6	1	1	1	1	11	5	30.091	30.44	29.35	99	82	24.16	37.40	33.50	32.80
June	12	136	6	1	1	1	1	11	5	30.045	30.46	29.72	74	98	42.32	37.50	34.36	33.20
July	12	162	2	1	1	1	1	7	6	30.045	30.46	29.72	74	98	42.32	37.50	34.36	33.20
August*	9	300	5	1	1	1	1	4	6	30.115	30.50	29.75	73	98	43.07	37.53	33.80	32.77
September	9	358	7	1	1	1	1	4	6	29.966	30.30	29.41	86	83	37.69	37.69	36.96	18.90
October	6	125	6	1	1	1	1	19	8	30.068	30.55	28.91	164	63	43.73	35.23	30.90	19.23
November	9	453	3	1	1	1	1	13	8	29.967	30.58	28.45	163	57	44.46	35.23	30.90	19.23
December†	10	462	1	1	1	1	1	13	8	30.126	30.50	29.40	101	57	44.46	35.23	30.90	19.23
Year	147	21.37	50	118	87	102	95	30.023	30.58	28.91	1.67	98	19	50.64	60.37	40.80	19.57	19.57

The barometer and a thermometer are in the vestibule. No corrections of any kind have been made in registering the barometer. The mean temperature, mean highest and lowest, have been calculated from observations made on thermometers hung on a post 2 feet 8 inches from the grass, facing the north, but in no way sheltered. The rain was measured by Howard's rain-gauge, which was placed near the post on which the thermometers hung, about 6 inches from the ground. Little dependence can be placed on the account of the winds, owing to the situation of Cobham Lodge.

* No observations on the 5th.

+ No observations from 3d to 10th, nor on 15th, except of the winds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

67—In these rather dull Lenten times, we trust our readers will enjoy as much as we do the humorous compositions of *Deliciae Scientiarum*, of which we have the pleasure to present No. 11. In this week's *Gazette*. In No. 1, in our last, p. 134, l. 3, for "late" read "former pupil;" last line, middle col., for "Selo" read "Nio;" first stanza, for "ever" read "never."

T. L. We think Messrs. Longmans; but it was not adverted.

We cannot comply with the not very modest request to insert the long paper issued by the Peace Convention. Were we to do such things, we might fill our *Gazette* most unprofitably.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.—At the MUSIC HALL, Store Street, on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at Eight o'clock, HIGHLAND MERRY SONGS, My Heart in the Highlands—The Maid that tends the Goats—When in doubt I call on Willie—Will ye gang w' me, Lizzie Lindie?—Ochone ochrie—The McGrogan's Gathering. Part second.—Farwell to Lochaber—Come under my plaidie—Pibroch of Donal Dubh—How weel, my bonnie, now weel—The East o' Tullochgum.—Pianoforte, Mr. Land.

MR. HORNCastle's ENTERTAINMENTS on the MUSIC OF IRELAND, will RECOMMENCE at the MUSIC HALL, Store Street, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 16th.—The performance will consist of the Primitive and Rural Music—Songs of Occupation—Songs in Irish, with Burthen, &c. Vocal Performers: Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, and Mr. Horncastle. Harp, Miss Le Roy. Pianoforte, Mr. Williams.

To commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Private Boxes for Six, 15s.; for Eight, 17. 10s. To be had at the Hall, and of the principal Music-sellers.

STRAND THEATRE, AND CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

Return of Mr. LOVE from America.

MR. LOVE, the original Dramatic Poly-phenist, will perform at the Strand Theatre on MONDAY and THURSDAY, and at Crosby Hall on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next. The same arrangements will continue throughout Lent.

He will present his entertainment entitled,
LOVE IN ALL SHAPES: or, THE GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

To be followed by
A REMINISCENCE OF BY-GONE TIMES.

To conclude with
LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

Doors open at half-past Seven; begin at Eight.

GEOLOGY.—Persons wishing to become acquainted with this interesting branch of science, will find their studies greatly facilitated by means of small Collections, which can be had at 2s. 6d., 10s., 20s. to 50s. each, of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to Her Majesty, 149 Strand, London.

A Collection for Five guineas, which will illustrate the recent works on Geology, contains 500 Specimens, in a Mahogany Cabinet with five trays. The following is an outline of the contents:—

Minerals which are either the components of Rocks, or occasionally embedded in them:—Quartz, Agate, Calcedony, Jasper, Garnet, Zirconite, Hornblende, Augite, Asbestos, Felspar, Mica, Talk, Tourmaline, Calcareous Spar, Flint, Scapolite, Baryta, Strontia, Salt, Sulphur, Plumbago, Bitumen, &c.

Medicinal Ores:—Iron, Manganese, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Antimony, Silver, Gold, Platina, &c.

Rocks:—Granite, Gneiss, Mica-slate, Clay-slate, Porphyry, Serpentine, Sandstones, Limestones, &c.

Fossils from the Llandovery, Wenlock, Ludlow, Devonian, Carboniferous, Liass, Oolite, Wealden, Chalk, Plastic clay, London clay, and Crag Formations, &c.

STEAM TO CONSTANTINOPLE, calling at GIBRALTAR, MALTA, ATHENS, SYRIA, SMYRNA, MYTILENE, and the DARDANIELLES, for Passengers, Goods, &c. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will dispatch the TAGUS (500 tons and 300 horse power) on a second trip to the above places, from Southampton, on Friday, the 28th April, at Nine o'clock, A.M. Goods and parcels must be at Southampton by the 26th April.

Programmes of the Route, Rates of Freight, and Passage, and other particulars, may be obtained at No. 41 Regent Street, Piccadilly; also of W. and F. C. Carre, Falmouth Earle; Langston, Manchester; F. McGowan, 3 Burch Quay, Dublin; and to secure passages, apply at the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Offices, 57 High Street, Southampton, and No. 51 St. Mary Axe, London.

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Perfumer to Her Majesty, 12 Tichborne Place, London.

HENDRIE'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, so long celebrated for improvement, retains its superiority as a perfectly mild emollient soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume: each Packet is labelled with Perkins's steel plate of Windsor Castle.

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Annual Premium to assure 100l.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Whole Term.
20	£40 17 8	£40 19 1	£41 11 10
30	1 1 8	1 2 7	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 0	2 14 10
50	1 19 1	1 10 4	2 10 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 0 10

One-third of the "whole term" premium may remain unpaid at five per cent compound interest, as a debt on the policy for life, or may be paid off at any time without notice.

In Assurances for advances of money, as security for debts, or as a provision for a family when the testator is in debt, the varied and comprehensive tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the Assured.

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The amount of bonus added to Policies since the commencement of the Company in March 1834, to the 31st December 1840, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy.
£1000	6 Years 10 Months	156l. 13s. 4d.
1000	5 Years	50 0 0
1000	3 Years	60 0 0
1000	1 Year	20 0 0

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Directors, Edward Boyd, Esq., and E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., of No. 8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., Surgeon, 48 Berners Street, attends at the Office daily, from half-past Two o'clock.

IMPORTANT PATENT IMPROVEMENT

IN CHRONOMETERS AND WATCHES.—E. J. DENT, 57 Strand, and 33 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, who obtained the high distinction of receiving the Government Reward for the unparalleled performance of the best Chronometer ever submitted to twelve months' public trial, begs to acquaint the public that the manufacture of his watches, Chronometers, and Clocks is secured to him by three separate patents, respectively granted in 1835, 1840, and 1842. Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, 6s. each, in gold cases from 8s. to 10s. extra. Gold Horizontal Watches, with gold dials, from 8s. to 12s. 12s. each.

DENT's APPLICATOR in his recent work on Timekeepers is now ready for circulation. It gives an account of various Experiments, showing that in the ordinary construction of Chronometers there has always existed a disproportionate action between the law which governs the force of tension in the balance-spring under varying temperature, and the supposed corresponding law which connects the inertia of the compensation-balance as the correction for the deviation in the force of tension.

Mr. Dent has invented and patented a new compensation-balance, whereby a more perfect correction is effected; and he proposes to apply the same principle to the correction of the "Chronometrical Thermometer."

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

'Failure to obtain an Injunction to restrain the Manufacture of'

KIRBY'S NE PLUS ULTRA PINS, with Perfect Solid Heads, and Smooth Adamantine Points.

RESULT OF LITIGATION.

A Copy of a Notice served on Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co., dated the 31st of December 1840, and signed, "White and Borrett," solicitors to the assignees of Henry Shuttleworth, a bankrupt, and circulated in a letter, signed "J. Briggs for D. F. Taylor and Co.," dated the 1st of January 1841; having been sent to several of the customers of Kirby, Beard, and Co., and related more recently, to the effect that "Any persons purchasing or vending Solid Headed Pins, or who are in possession of such pins, are hereby notified that they are called to account by the assignees of Henry Shuttleworth, and to Co. think it right to communicate to their customers and consumers of Pins, the result of the litigation which has taken place in the Courts of Chancery and Queen's Bench, between Messrs. Kirby and Ormrod, as assignees of the said HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH, and Kirby, Beard, and Co."

"MARLBOROUGH AND KIRBY RE SHUTTLEWORTH."

It is mutually agreed between the assignees of Mr. Henry Shuttleworth, and Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co., that the assignees shall withdraw all their proceedings against Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co., relating to "Wright's Patent for making Solid Headed Pins; and that the assignees shall pay Two Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds in discharge of the costs of Messrs. Kirby, Beard, and Co. Dated this 10th day of December, 1841.

(Signed) WHITE AND BORRETT.

Solicitors for and on behalf of the assignees of Henry Shuttleworth, HUGHES, KEARSEY, AND MASTERMAN.

KIRBY, BEARD, and Co., Pin and Needle-Makers to Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria and the Dowager Queen Adelaide, with a grateful recollection of many years' distinguished and extensive public patronage, preference, and support, respectfully solicit the attention of their customers and consumers of Pins and Needles, to their highest quality of Pins, known from all other Pins in the trade by the name of "Kirby's Ne Plus Ultra Pins, with perfect Solid Heads and Smooth Adamantine Points," the product, at a great expense, of many years' experiments and research, and the original invention and first patent taken out for the manufacture of Solid Headed Pins. An eminent Engineer, on an inspection of Kirby, Beard, and Co.'s machinery in daily operation, has certified that "the said machinery is the most ingenious mechanism, practically applied to its minutest construction and operations, to effect uniformly the highest quality and finish to Pins with Solid Heads, and that the above quote original and true description printed on the labels and wrappers of Kirby, Beard, and Co.'s Pins, the same has been and is dexterously copied and counterfeited, with the omission of the name of Kirby, Beard, and Co., by a firm of Solid Headed Pin-Makers, who advertise and sell by such description their Solid Headed Pins of a second price, and consequently of a second and inferior quality. The attention of the public and consumers being thus directed to this species of deception, and the perverted application of the words "Ne Plus Ultra" against their obvious sense and meaning, they will readily distinguish the original and genuine article from the counterfeit; and Ladies, should they wish to purchase the former, are respectfully solicited (to prevent misapprehension) to ask for "Kirby's Ne Plus Ultra Pins; which, as well as,

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LITERATURE AND ART.

University of London.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for the DEGREE of BACHELOR OF LAWS, is appointed to commence on MONDAY, the 13th of November.

Candidates must send in their applications to the Registrar by the 15th of April next.

By order of the Senate,

R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

Somerset House, March 12th, 1843.

University of London.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for the DEGREE of MASTER OF ARTS, is appointed to commence on MONDAY, the 1st of May.

Candidates are required to specify the Branches which they select for Examination.

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Somerset House, March 12th, 1843.

Painters' Etchings.

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, will be published Part I. of **A SERIES OF ETCHINGS.** By WM. COLLINS, R.A.

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This Work will be completed in Six Parts, each containing Six Subjects. In order that no had impressions may be issued, the plates have been destroyed after working off 500 copies.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for the present year WILL CLOSE ON FRIDAY, the 31st inst. An immediate subscription is solicited, to enable the Committee to complete their arrangements. Every Member will receive, for each Guinea subscribed, an impression of a line-engraving by Mr. L. STOKES, from Sir A. CARRUTHERS' picture "RAPHAEL and the FOMBARINI." Subscribers of Five Guineas may receive, if they prefer it, a proof impression of the engraving in lieu of five private. The amount distributed by the Society last year for the purchase of works of art was 9,500s.

Finished proofs of the engravings for the years 1841 and 1842—"THE SAINT'S DAY," after KNOX, and "USA ENTERING THE CORTADO after HUIZON," may be seen at the Office.

GEO. GODWIN, F.R.S., F.S.A. Hon. Secs.
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Office, 4 Trafalgar Square, 9th March, 1843.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.

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The Lord Wharfedale. R. Horsman Esq., Esq. F.R.S.
Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M.P.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of that branch of the Corporation of the Artists' Fund called the Benevolent Fund, will be held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, the 20th of March, at two o'clock precisely.

JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.

N.B. The Anniversary Dinner will take place on Saturday, the 6th of May; the Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the Chair.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

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Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

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On March 31st, in 8vo, price 2s. 6d., PART I. of

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